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STATUTES
—AND—
REGULATIONS
—RESPECTING—
PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.
ONTARIO.

1891.




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Ontario, Education,
Department of
ACTS



RELATING TO THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS
AND TRUANCY.

ONTARIO, 1891.

TORONTO:

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1891.



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CHAPTER 54.

An Act Consolidating and Revising the Laws respecting the Education Department.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Education Department Short title, Act, 1891.*

2. There shall continue to be a Department of Education, which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a committee thereof, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and one of the said Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall hold the office of "Minister of Education." Department established.
R. S. O. c. 224, s. 1.

3. There may be established, subject to the provisions of any statute in that behalf and to the regulations of the Education Department, the following classes of schools, viz.:— Schools to be established under regulations of department.

(1) Kindergarten Schools for pupils between four and seven years of age in which instruction shall be given according to Kindergarten methods; Kindergarten schools.

(2) Public Schools for pupils between five and twenty-one years of age in which instruction shall be given in the elements of an English and commercial education; Public schools.

(3) Night Schools for pupils over 14 years of age who are unable to attend school during the usual school hours; Night schools.

(4) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for such pupils as pass the prescribed entrance examination, in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, the natural sciences, mathematics and the Greek, Latin, French and German languages; High schools and Collegiate institutes.

(5) Art Schools for instruction in mechanical, industrial and constructive drawing, and other branches of a technical education; Art schools.

(6) County Model Schools for the training of candidates for teachers' third-class certificates; Model schools.

(7) Normal Schools for the training of candidates for teachers' second-class certificates; Normal schools.

(8) Schools of Pedagogy for the training of candidates for teachers' first-class certificates, and for the training of teachers of high schools and collegiate institutes; Schools for training teachers.

Teachers'
Institutes.

(9) Teachers' Institutes for the reading of papers and the general discussion of educational topics ;

Mechanics'
Institutes.

(10) Mechanics' Institutes for the establishment of libraries, reading rooms and evening classes for mechanics and artisans ;

Industrial
schools.

(11) Industrial Schools for the instruction in industrial pursuits with a special view to their moral reformation, of children whose habits render removal from their homes necessary.

Powers of de-
partment to
make regula-
tions as to cer-
tain matters.

4. The Education Department shall have power, subject to the provisions of any statute in that behalf, to make regulations :—

(1) For the classification, organization, government and examination of all schools and institutes in the preceding section mentioned, and for the equipment of school houses and the arrangement of school premises ;

(2) For the authorization of text-books for the use of pupils attending such schools or institutes, and for the selection of books of reference for the use of teachers and pupils, and school libraries ;

(3) For determining the qualifications and duties of inspectors, examiners and teachers of such schools and institutes, and for the appointment from time to time of such examiners as may be requisite for that purpose ;

(4) For the payment of the pensions of superannuated inspectors and teachers, and the proper distribution of all moneys set apart by the Legislative Assembly for school purposes ; (R. S. O. c. 224, s. 4.)

(5) For extending on the petition of a board of school trustees, and on such evidence as to efficiency as may be deemed necessary, any third class certificate issued under the authority of *The Public Schools Act* ;

Rev. Stat.
c. 225.

(6) For the study of agriculture and for scientific instruction as to the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics with special reference to their effect upon the human system.

Powers of
department.

5. The Education Department shall have power :—

(1) To appoint inspectors of high schools, separate schools and county model schools, masters of normal and model schools, and directors of teachers' institutes ;

(2) To affiliate with the schools of pedagogy such high schools or collegiate institutes as may be necessary for practical instruction in the art of teaching ;

(3) To determine the fees to be paid by candidates at departmental examinations ;

(4) To accept in such subjects as may be deemed expedient, the examination of any university in the British Dominions in lieu of the departmental examinations;

(5) To prescribe such forms for school registers and departmental reports as may be deemed expedient;

(6) To accept, on passing the annual departmental examination, the professional or training certificate of any normal school or other training institution, in the British Dominions;

(7) To set apart a separate school in any county as a model school for the training of teachers for separate schools, and in such case, or where from the special circumstances of the separate schools in any county it may be deemed expedient, to appoint one competent person possessing the qualifications prescribed by *The Public Schools Act*, to be a member of the county board of examiners of such county in addition to the number now authorized, and who shall possess and discharge the like powers and duties as the other members of the said board. (R. S. O. c. 224, s. 4.)

Rev. Stat.
c. 225.

6. The Minister of Education shall report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor upon all the schools and institutes herein mentioned, with such statements and suggestions for promoting education generally as he may deem useful and expedient. (R. S. O. c. 224, s. 5.)

Annual report
to be made by
Minister of
Education.

7. The Minister of Education shall have power to submit a case on any question arising under *The Public Schools Act*, or *The High Schools Act*, or under *The Separate Schools Act*, to any Judge of the High Court for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to a Divisional Court of the said High Court for its opinion and decision. (R. S. O. c. 225, s. 237.)

Minister may
submit ques-
tions arising
upon school
law to High
Court.

8. The Minister of Education shall have power to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any inspector or other school officer. (R. S. O. c. 224, s. 6.)

Power to
settle disputes
and com-
plaints.

9.—(1) Every regulation or Order in Council made under this Act or under the public, separate or high schools Acts, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly forthwith if the Legislature is in session at the date of such regulation or Order in Council, and if the Legislature is not in session such regulation or Order in Council shall be laid before the said House within the first seven days of the session next after such regulation or Order in Council is made;

Regulations
and Orders in
Council to be
laid before the
Legislative
Assembly.

(2) In case the Legislative Assembly at the said session, or if the session does not continue for three weeks after the said regulation or Order in Council is laid before the House, then at the ensuing session of the Legislature, disapproves by

resolution of such regulation or Order in Council either wholly or of any part thereof, the regulation or Order in Council, so far disapproved of, shall have no effect from the time of such resolution being passed. (R. S. O. c. 224, s. 7.)

Rev. Stat., c.
224, repealed.

10. Chapter 224 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887 is repealed, and this Act shall be deemed to be substituted therefor.

Powers of
minister as to
separate
schools not
affected.

11. Except as provided in sections 5 and 7 of this Act nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed, taken or construed as, in any manner or for any purpose, altering, varying or affecting any power, right or authority which, before the passing of this Act, was by law vested in or held, had or possessed by the Minister of Education or the Department of Education in respect either of Roman Catholic Separate Schools or of any matter or thing whatsoever pertaining to or affecting said Separate Schools.

CHAPTER 55.

An Act Consolidating and Revising the Public Schools Acts.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Public Schools Act, 1891.*"

Interpreta-
tion.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act, they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears.

"Teacher."

1. "Teacher" shall mean any person holding a legal certificate of qualification;

"County."

2. "County" shall include a union of counties;

"Township."

3. "Township" shall include unions of townships made for municipal purposes;

"School site."

4. "School site" shall mean such area of land as may be necessary for the school building, teacher's residence, caretaker's residence, offices and play-grounds connected therewith;

"School
section."

5. "School section" shall mean the municipality or any portion thereof, or any portion of two or more municipalities under one public school corporation;

6. "Owner" shall include a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or "Owner." other person entitled to a limited interest, and whose claims may be dealt with by arbitration as herein provided;

7. "Ratepayer" shall mean any person entered on the last "Ratepayer, revised assessment roll of the school section for public school rates; (R. S. O. c. 225, s. 2.)

8. "Board of trustees" shall include a board of education "Board of trustees. in all cases of a union between public and high school trustees.

3. All regulations made under the *Act respecting the Education Department* shall apply to any matter or thing in this Act contained, so far as the same may be consistent with this Act, though not specially referred to in any section thereof. Application of regulations under Rev. Stat. c. 224.]

4. Nothing in this Act authorizing the levying or collecting of rates on taxable property for public school purposes shall apply to the supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 3. No rate on supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools.

5. All unions of public and high school trustees, all boards of education, and all public school sections or other public school divisions, together with all elections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills heretofore duly made in relation to public schools, and existing when this Act comes into force, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 4. Existing school arrangements continued.

6. The term for which each school trustee holds office at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue as if such term had been created by virtue of an election under this Act. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 5. Trustees, term of office of.

7. The trustees of every school section shall be a corporation under the name of "The Board of Public School Trustees for School Section of the Township of in the County of " R. S. O. c. 225, s. 33. Trustees to be a corporation.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

8—(1) The union of the trustees of any public and high school for the joint management of the public and high schools of any municipality shall form one corporation, under the name "The Board of Education for the city, town incorporated village or township of" (*as the case may be*) Boards of education shall have the power of both public and high school trustees. A majority of the members shall form a quorum. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 219, 220. Unions of public and high school boards.

Dissolution of
boards of
education.

(2) If at any meeting of a board of education called for that purpose, a majority of all the members thereof vote in favor of the dissolution of any board of education, such board shall be dissolved on and after the close of the current calendar year ;

Trustees
representing
public school
to continue in
office.

(3) In case any board of education is dissolved, all members of such board of education who were elected on behalf of the public school shall be the board of trustees for such public school to hold office for the full term of their election, or until their term expires, according to the provisions of this Act ;

Disposition of
property on
dissolution.

(4) In the case of such dissolution as aforesaid all school property held by the joint corporation for public school purposes shall be vested in the public school board of trustees, subject to any trust for high school purposes attached thereto, and any other property held or possessed jointly by the corporation before dissolution, shall be divided as may be agreed upon by the trustees of the high school and public school respectively at a meeting called for that purpose. If no division is made within six months after this Act takes effect, then the division shall be made forthwith by the council of the municipality within which the public school is situated. R.S.O. c. 225, ss. 222, 223.

Union boards
illegal
hereafter.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the trustees of any public school to unite hereafter with the trustees of any high school to form a board of education. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 225.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE FREE.

Public schools
to be free.

9—(1) All public schools shall be free schools, and every person between the age of five and twenty-one years shall have the right to attend some school. Pupils may attend kindergarten schools from four to seven years of age. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 6.

School age.

Attendance of
children of
non-residents.

(2) In any school section where the property of a non-resident is assessed for an amount equal to the average assessment of residents the children of such non-resident shall be admitted to the public school of such section on the same terms and conditions as the children of residents.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Pupils not to
be required to
join in reli-
gious exercises
objected to by
their parents.

10. No person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 7.

To receive
religious
instruction as
their parents
desire.

11. Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instructions as their guardians or parents desire, according to any regulations provided for the organization, government and discipline of public schools. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 8.

RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

12—(1) The municipal council of every township (except where township boards have been established), shall subdivide the township into school sections, so that every part of the township may be included in some section, and shall distinguish each section by a number; provided that no section formed hereafter shall include any territory distant more than three miles in a direct line from the school-house. School sections in townships.
 R. S. O. c. 225, s. 9.

(2) Where the land or property of any individual or company is situated within the limits of two or more school sections, the parts of such land or property so situated shall be assessed and returned upon the assessment roll separately, according to the divisions of the school sections within the limits of which such land or property is situate. Assessors to value lands situated in each section.
 R.S.O. c. 225. s. 119.

(3) No section shall be formed which contains less than fifty children, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, whose parents or guardians are residents of the section, unless such section is more than four square miles in area, except in cases where such area cannot be obtained because of lakes or other natural obstacles. Area of new school sections.
 R.S.O. c. 225, s. 10.

13. It shall be the duty of every township clerk to prepare in duplicate, a school map of the township, showing the divisions of the township into school sections and parts of union school sections; to furnish one copy of such map to the county clerk, for the use of the county council, and retain the other in the township clerk's office, for the use of the township corporation. Township clerk to prepare maps of school sections.
 R.S.O., c. 225, s. 11.

14. For every rural school section there shall be three trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected. Trustees, term of office of.
 R. S. O. c. 225, s. 12.

15. The persons qualified to be elected trustees shall be such persons as are resident ratepayers of the full age of twenty-one years, and not disqualified under this Act. Trustees, qualification of.
 R. S. O. c. 225, s. 13.

16. Every ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a public school supporter of the section for which he is such ratepayer, shall be entitled to vote at any election for school trustee, or on any school question whatsoever. Electors, qualification of.
 R. S. O. c. 225, s. 14.

17. A meeting of the ratepayers of every section shall be held annually on the last Wednesday of December, or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following, com- Annual meeting, when held.

mening at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose (among other things) of electing a school trustee or trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 15.

Meetings to be called in default of first or annual meeting.

18. In case, from the want of proper notice or other cause, any first or annual school section meeting, required to be held for the election of trustees, was not held at the proper time, the inspector, or any two ratepayers in the section may call a school meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 16.

Order of business.

19.—(1) The ratepayers of a school section present at any school meeting shall elect one of their own number as chairman to preside over its proceedings, and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record the minutes of the meeting, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by this Act;

(2) The business of every school meeting may be conducted in the following order:—(a) receiving the annual report of the trustees, and disposing of the same; (b) receiving the annual report of the auditor or auditors, and disposing of the same; (c) electing an auditor for the ensuing year; (d) miscellaneous business; (e) electing a trustee or trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 17.

DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

Chairman, duties of.

20. The chairman shall submit all motions to the meeting in the manner desired by the majority. In case of an equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote but no other vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 18.

Poll to be granted on application of two ratepayers.

21.—(1) A poll may be demanded by any two ratepayers at any meeting for the election of trustees, or for the settlement of any school question, and such poll shall be granted by the chairman forthwith, if demanded, within ten minutes after the vote of the meeting has been declared from the chair;

Proceedings in case of a poll.

(2) When a poll is granted for the election of a trustee the secretary shall enter in a poll-book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the ratepayers offering to vote at the election within the time prescribed by this Act, and shall, in the column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter;

(3) When a poll is granted upon any public school question the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked "for" or "against." R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 19, 20. Entries in poll-book.

22. In case objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any school meeting, the chairman of the meeting, or other presiding officer, shall require such person to make the following declaration or affirmation: When voter is objected to.

(1) I, *A. B.*, do declare and affirm that I am an assessed ratepayer in school section No. Declaration.

(2) That I am of the full age of 21 years ;

(3) That I am a supporter of the public school in said school section No.

(4) That I have the right to vote at this election.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be entitled to vote. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 21.

23. The poll at every election of a rural school trustee or on any school question, shall not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but may close at any time thereafter when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled, and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the election is commenced; and when such poll is closed the chairman and secretary shall count the votes polled for the respective candidates or for the school question submitted, as the case may be, and shall declare the candidate elected, or the school question adopted, for which the highest number of votes was polled, or in case of a tie the chairman shall give the casting vote. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 22. When poll shall close.

24. The secretary of every school meeting at which any person or persons were elected as school trustees shall forthwith notify in writing each of such persons of his election, and every person so notified shall be considered as having accepted such office unless a notice to the contrary effect has been delivered by him to such secretary within twenty days after the date of such election. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 23. Acceptance of office by trustees.

25. Any trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 24. Term for vacancies.

26. Any trustee of a rural school section may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 25. Trustees may resign.

27. Any retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 26. Re-election of any trustee lawful.

Corporation
not to cease
by want of
trustees.

Tenure of
office.

Council may
appoint trust-
ees when no
election.

Dissolution of
school section
on non-elec-
tion of trust-
ees.

Proceedings
on formation
of new school
section.

How meeting
to be
organized.

Term of office
of each trust-
ee.

First.

Second.

Third.

Order of
seniority of
trustees.

28.—(1) No school corporation shall cease to exist by reason of the want of trustees, but in case of such want any two ratepayers of the section, or the inspector, may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places of the section, call a meeting of the ratepayers, who shall proceed to elect three trustees, in the manner prescribed in section 17 and the following sections of this Act; and the trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed by section 30 of this Act; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 27.

(2) When the ratepayers of any school section, for two years neglect or refuse to elect trustees, after being duly notified as herein provided, the municipal council of the township may appoint trustees for the said school section, who shall hold office for the same term as if elected by the ratepayers; or the municipal council may by by-law declare such section dissolved, and shall (in case of dissolution) attach the same, in such proportions as they may deem expedient, to adjoining sections. The assets of every section so dissolved shall be disposed of as may be determined by the municipal council. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 27 (2).

29. Where a new school section is formed in any township as provided in this Act, the clerk of the township shall cause notice to be posted in three of the most public places in the new school section, calling the first annual meeting thereof, at least six days before the last Wednesday in December, in the year in which such new school section was formed; and the first meeting in every new school section shall be held at the same time as the annual meeting in school sections. The meeting shall be organized, and the proceedings conducted, as near as may be, according to the provisions of sections 19 to 24 of this Act, inclusive. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 28, 29.

30. The trustees elected at the first meeting in every new school section shall respectively continue in office as follows:—

1. The first person elected shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the annual school meeting next after his election, and thence until his successor has been elected;

2. The second person elected shall continue in office for one year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his successor has been elected;

3. The third, or last person elected, shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such section, and until his successor has been elected;

4. In case of a poll being taken for one or more trustees at the first meeting in a new school section, then the trustees shall rank in seniority according to the number of votes polled, and in case of a tie, then in the order of their nomination. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 30.

31. A correct copy of the minutes of the first and of every annual and of every special school meeting, and a copy of the poll-book where a poll has been taken, (all of which shall be signed by the chairman and secretary), shall be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of the meeting to the county inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 31.

Copy of minutes to be sent to inspector.

32. When complaint is made to the inspector by any ratepayer that the election of a trustee, or that the proceedings or any part thereof of any school meeting, have not been in conformity with this Act, the inspector shall investigate the same, and confirm or set the election or proceedings aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election, or for the reconsideration of the school question at issue, but no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained by any inspector unless made to him in writing within twenty days after the holding of the election or meeting. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 32.

Complaints as to elections.

33.—(1) Every board of school trustees shall be organized by the election of a chairman and a secretary-treasurer. A majority of the board shall form a quorum ;

Organization of board.

(2) The secretary-treasurer, who may be a member of the board, shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees—such security to be deposited with the clerk of the municipality. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 33.

Security to be given by secretary-treasurer.

(3) The secretary-treasurer may be allowed such compensation for his services as secretary or for attending to the repairs of the schoolhouse or premises as shall be agreed upon by resolution of the annual meeting duly entered on the minutes.

Compensation of secretary-treasurer

34. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer :—

Duties of secretary-treasurer.

1. To keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of every meeting of the board in the minute-book provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to see that the minutes, when confirmed, are signed by the chairman or presiding trustee ;

2. To receive all school moneys collected from the ratepayers of the section or other persons, and to account for the same ;

3. To disburse all moneys in the manner directed by a majority of the trustees ;

4. To produce, when called for by the trustees, auditors or other competent authority, all papers and moneys belonging to the corporation ;

5. To call, at the request in writing of two trustees, or on the petition of ten ratepayers, a special meeting of the board of trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 34.

Notice of
meetings,
how given.

35. Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary-treasurer to each of the trustees, or by any one of the trustees to the others, by notifying them personally, or in writing, or by sending a written notice to their residences. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 35.

Corporate acts
must be
adopted at
lawful trustee
meetings.

36. No act or proceeding of a rural school corporation which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting at which at least two trustees are present shall be valid or binding on any person affected thereby, unless notice of such meeting has been given as required by this Act, and unless a minute of such act or proceeding is made in writing and signed by two of the trustees. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 36.

AUDITORS.

Appointment
of auditors.

37.—(1) Every board of school trustees shall, on or before the first day of December, appoint an auditor, and in case of their neglect, or the neglect of the ratepayers at an annual or special meeting to do so, or in case of an auditor being appointed or elected who refuses, or is unable to act, then the inspector shall at the request in writing of any two ratepayers make the appointment ;

Trustees and
secretary-
treasurer to
lay accounts,
etc., before
auditors.

(2) The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer shall lay all their accounts before the school auditors of the section, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, contracts and books in their possession, and the trustees or their secretary-treasurer, shall afford to the auditors, or either of them, all the information in their or his power as to the receipts and expenditure of school moneys ; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 37.

Time of
audit.

(3) The auditors appointed or one of them, shall, on or immediately after the first day of December in each year, appoint a time, before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting, for examining the accounts of the school section. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 38.

Duties of
auditors.

38. It shall be the duty of the auditors of every school section :—

1. To examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of the section, and whether the trustees have duly accounted for and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon at the next annual school meeting ;

2. In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the account, it shall be referred to and decided by the county inspector ;

3. If both of the auditors object to the lawfulness of any expenditure made by the trustees, they shall submit the

matters in difference to the annual meeting, which may either determine the same, or submit the matter to the Minister of Education, whose decision shall be final. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 39.

39. It shall be competent for the auditors or one of them :— Powers of auditors.

(1) To require the attendance of all or any of the persons interested in the accounts, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers, and writings as the auditor or auditors may direct them, or either of them, to produce ;

(2) To administer oaths to such persons and witnesses ;

(3) To issue their or his warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid ; and the person named in the warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such Court ;

(4) The auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 39.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

40. It shall be the duty of the trustees, and they shall have Powers and duties of trustees.
power :—

1. To take possession of and to hold all property which has been acquired or given for public school purposes in the section, including any land, movable property, moneys or income given or acquired at any time for public school purposes, and to hold or apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received ; and to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, or other cause ; to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes, or as directed by this Act ; Custody and disposal of school property.

2. To keep the school-house, furniture, outbuildings, and enclosures in proper repair, and to keep the well, closets and premises generally in proper sanitary condition and where there is no suitable school-house belonging to the section or where two or more school-houses are required, to build or rent a house or houses and to keep such house or houses, its or their furniture, out-buildings and enclosures in proper repair, and to keep the school-house insured, if required so to do by resolution of a meeting of the ratepayers of the section ; Repairing, etc., school-house.

Adequate accommodation to be provided.

3. To provide adequate accommodation and a legally qualified teacher or teachers, for two-thirds of the children between the ages of five and sixteen years, whose parents or guardians are residents of the section, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year; provided always such children are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school is established according to the provisions of *The Separate Schools Act*;

Rev. Stat. c. 227.

Visiting schools.

4. To visit, from time to time, every school under their charge, and to see that it is conducted according to this Act and the regulations of the Education Department;

Dismissal of refractory pupils.

5. To dismiss from the school any pupil whom they and the principal of the school have adjudged so refractory that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and to remove, where practicable, such pupil to an industrial school;

Text-books.

6. To see that the pupils use authorized text-books and no other; and that the school is supplied with a visitor's book, register, and suitable maps, globes, apparatus and other equipment and to procure annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education, and to do whatever they may deem expedient in regard to procuring prize and library books for their school;

Exemption of indigent persons from school rates.

7. To exempt, in their discretion, from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons, notice of such exemption to be given by the trustees to the clerk of the municipality, on or before the first day of August, and when deemed necessary to provide for the children of such persons text books and other school supplies at the expense of the section;

Apply to municipality for school moneys.

8. To apply to the township council on or before the first of August to levy and collect by rate all sums necessary for the support of their school, or for any other school purposes authorized by this Act to be collected from the ratepayers of such section;

Payment of teachers' salaries.

9. To provide for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly and, if necessary, to borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for that purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected;

Names and addresses of trustees and teachers to be given to township clerk.

10. To give notice in writing, before the 15th day of January in each year, to the inspector and to the clerk of the township in which their school is situate, of the names and post-office addresses of the several trustees then in office, and of the teachers employed by them, and to give reasonable notice in writing from time to time of any changes therein;

11. To appoint the place of each annual school meeting of the ratepayers of the section; or to call a special meeting of the ratepayers when they deem expedient or when petitioned to that effect by ten ratepayers of the section, for filling any vacancy or vacancies in the board of trustees occasioned by death, removal, or other cause; or for the selection of a new school site; or the appointment of a school auditor; or any other lawful school purpose; and to cause notices of the time and place, and of the objects of such meeting, to be posted in three or more public places of the section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting;

Filling vacancies in board.

Notice.

12. To cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of the ratepayers, a report for the year then ending, containing, among other things, a summary of their proceedings during the year, together with a detailed account of all school moneys received and expended on behalf of the section, for any purpose whatsoever, during such year. Such report shall be signed by the trustees and by either or both of the school auditors of the section;

Report at annual meeting.

13. To transmit to the inspector the semi-annual returns on or before the 15th day of July and 31st day of December respectively, and the annual return on or before the first day of January in each year according to the forms prescribed by the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 40.

Annual and semi-annual returns.

SECTIONS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

41.—(1) In unorganized townships in any county or district, it shall be lawful for the Stipendiary Magistrate thereof and the public school inspector (if any) of the county or district, or for the Stipendiary Magistrate alone, if there is no inspector, and for the inspector alone, if there is no Stipendiary Magistrate, to form a portion of a township, or of two or more adjoining townships, into a school section;

Formation of school sections.

(2) No such section shall, in length or breadth, exceed five miles in a straight line, and, subject to this restriction, the boundaries may be altered by the same authority from time to time, and the alteration shall go into operation on the 25th day of December next after such alteration; provided always, no such school section shall be formed except on the petition of five heads of families resident therein. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 41.

Limits of section.

42. Any person whose place of residence is at a distance of more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the school-house of the section shall be exempt from all rates for school purposes, unless a child of such ratepayer shall attend

Exemption from rates on account of distance.

such school ; but this exemption shall not apply to lands liable to taxation for school purposes owned by such person within the distance of three miles. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 42.

Election of
school
trustees.

43. After the formation of such a school section, it shall be lawful for any two of the petitioners, by notice posted for at least six days in not less than three of the most public places in the section, to appoint a time and place for a meeting for the election, as provided by law, of three school trustees for the section. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 43.

Trustees
powers and
obligations.

44.—(1) The trustees elected at such meetings, or at any subsequent school meetings of the section, as provided by law, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of public school trustees generally ;

Court of
Revision.

(2) The secretary-treasurers of all such boards of public school trustees in unorganized townships shall be, *ex-officio*, members of a Court of Revision, and three of whom, acting together, shall be a legally constituted Court for the revision and correction of school section assessment rolls, and for the hearing and settlement of any appeals against the same. The members of such Court shall be paid reasonable travelling expenses by their respective boards of trustees for attendance as a Court of Revision ;

Sections to be
divided into
groups.

(3) The inspector of schools for the district shall divide the school sections into groups of three sections in every group, and shall notify the secretary-treasurers of the sections concerned of the group to which they respectively belong ;

When, inspec-
tor to act as
court of
revision.

(4) In every case where from the sparseness of settlements, it would be inconvenient for a Court of Revision as herein constituted to meet for the revision and equalization of the assessment roll, it shall be lawful for the inspector, on the request of any board of trustees, to assume the functions of such Court of Revision for the section on behalf of which such request is made, and all the proceedings of the inspector in the matter of the revision or correction of the assessment roll, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall have the same effect as if made in a Court of Revision. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 44.

Annual assess-
ment roll.

45. The trustees of all school sections in unorganized townships shall, annually, appoint a duly qualified person to make out an assessment roll for the section, the secretary-treasurer of which shall submit a certified copy of the same to the proper Court of Revision for the correction of errors or improper entries that may be found therein. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 45.

Appeal
against assess-
ment.

46. A copy of the said roll as so corrected shall be open to inspection by all persons interested, at some convenient place in the section, notice whereof, signed by the secretary-treasurer

of the section, shall be annually posted in at least three of the most public places in the section, and shall state the place and the time at which the Court will hear appeals against said assessment roll, and such notice shall be posted as aforesaid by the trustees for at least three weeks prior to the time appointed for hearing the appeals. R. S. O., c. 225, s. 46.

47. All appeals shall be made in the same manner and after the same notice, as nearly as may be, as appeals are made to a Court of Revision in the case of ordinary municipal assessments, and the Court of Revision, as constituted according to section 44, shall have the same powers as ordinary municipal Courts of Revision. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 47. Manner of appeal.

48. The annual roll, as finally passed and signed by the chairman of the Court of Revision, shall be binding upon the trustees and ratepayers of the section, until the annual roll for the succeeding year is passed and signed as aforesaid. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 48. Confirmed roll binding.

49. Where any township under the jurisdiction of a township board is unorganized, appeals against its certified assessment roll, made out by a person appointed by the board, shall be made to the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the district or county, who has jurisdiction in other matters therein. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 49. Appeals in unorganized township.

50. In forming union school sections between and out of an organized township municipality and an unorganized township or locality within any territorial or judicial district, it shall be lawful for such union school section to be formed or altered according to the provisions of this Act, except that the Stipendiary Magistrate shall act for the unorganized township or locality, and the Reeve of the organized township for his township. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 50. Union school sections.

51. The trustees may appoint some fit and proper person, or one of themselves, to be a collector (who may also be secretary-treasurer), to collect the rates imposed by them upon the ratepayers of their school section, or the sums which the inhabitants or others may have subscribed, or a rate-bill imposed on any person; and pay to such collector at the rate of not less than five, or more than ten per centum on the moneys collected by him; and every such collector shall give such security as shall be satisfactory to the trustees, which security shall be lodged for safe keeping with the Stipendiary Magistrate or the inspector by the trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 51. Appointment of school collector.

52. Every such collector shall have the same powers in collecting the school rate, rate-bill, or subscriptions, shall be under the same liabilities and obligations, and proceed in the same manner in his school section and township, as a township Powers and liabilities of school collector.

collector does in his municipality, in collecting rates in a township or county, as provided in the municipal and assessment Acts from time to time in force. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 52.

Boards in municipalities without county organization.

53. In municipalities composed of more than one township, but without county organization, it shall be optional with the municipal council thereof to form portions of the townships comprising the municipality into school sections, or to establish a board of public school trustees, two members being elected for each ward, and if not divided into wards, two for each township thereof, and such board shall possess all the powers and duties of township boards and shall also, upon the petition of at least five heads of families, provide school accommodation and a teacher for their children and others. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 53.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

Establishment of township boards.

54. At the annual meeting in any year of the school sections in a township, the question of forming a township board may be submitted in each section for the decision of the meeting, and whenever in any township at any such annual meeting, two thirds in number of the school sections so decide, the council of the township shall thereupon pass a by-law to abolish the division of the township into school sections, and to establish a public school board accordingly; and this shall take effect on the first day of January in the next following year, and any portion of the township forming a union, or being part of a school division with another municipality or portion thereof, shall be considered as a section in respect of the said requisite number of two-thirds of the school sections of the township. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 54.

Division of township into wards.

55. The township council shall, in the by-law for establishing the public school board, divide the township into four wards, which shall be the same from time to time as the wards for municipal purposes, when any exist in the township, and after such by-law goes into effect, all the public schools of the township shall be managed by one board of trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 55.

Management by board.

Qualifications of members.

56. At the first election, two resident ratepayers in the township shall be elected school trustees in and for each ward; one of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of the trustees after their election) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office for one year longer, and until his successor has been appointed, and shall then retire. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 56.

57. The election shall take place annually at the time, in Time and manner of election. the manner, and as prescribed by this Act, for the election of trustees in towns divided into wards. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 57.

58. The trustees so elected shall be a corporation under Board to be a corporation. the name of "The Public School Board of the Township of in the County of ."

R. S. O. c. 225, s. 58.

59.—(1) The board (a majority of whom shall form a Powers of board. quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a chairman and secretary-treasurer, and shall be invested with, and possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, property, powers and incidents, and shall be subject to the same duties and obligations as trustees in rural school sections under the provisions of this Act, as well as those of public schools in cities and towns, and in any other statute, by-law, regulation, deed, proceeding, matter or thing the board shall be construed to stand and to be substituted for each and all of the trustees of the former school sections of the township;

(2) The board shall, when called upon, submit its ac- Audit of accounts. counts, books and vouchers to the auditors of the municipality, and it shall be the duty of the municipal auditors to audit such accounts in the same way and at the same time as the municipal accounts are audited. R. S. O. c. 225 s. 59.

60. After the public school board is established, the Effect as to parts united. portions of the township theretofore united with an adjoining municipality, or a portion thereof, shall cease to be so united on the first day of January next following the passing of the by-law for establishing the township board, and in the intervening period between the passing of the said by-law and such first day of January, a new union may be formed under the provisions of this Act, under which the said former union may be continued or another union formed, but the portion of the township in any former union shall remain liable for any rate such portion was subject to while so united, for the payment of any debt or loan, so far as the creditors or lenders thereof are concerned, and in cases where unions existing on the second day of March, 1877, are not re-formed under this Act, such unions shall continue to exist under and subject to the provisions of the Acts in force at the time of their formation. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 60.

61. The township council shall, so soon as the by-law for establishing the public school board is passed, appoint the county inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they, or any two of them, shall, in a report to the council, value the existing school houses, school sites, and other school property in each and Adjustment of all claims consequent on board being established.

every section, or portions of the township, and ascertain their respective debts and liabilities; and the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall thereupon adjust and settle, in such manner as they may deem just and equitable, the respective rights, claims and demands of each and every school section or portion of the township, and the township council shall pass a by-law, and give full effect to the report of the said arbitrators. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 61.

Adjustment of
claims in case
of parts becom-
ing disunited.

62. In cases where a portion of the township municipality, on the establishment of the public school board, ceases to be united with any other municipality, or portion thereof, the council of each such municipality shall respectively appoint one competent person, who, with the inspector or inspectors having jurisdiction in the respective municipalities concerned, shall, in a report to the councils of the respective municipalities, value and adjust all rights and claims consequent upon such disunion between the respective portions of such municipalities, and determine by what municipality or portion thereof, and in what manner the same shall be settled, and the disposition of the property of the union and any payment by one portion to the other, and the report of the majority of said persons shall be valid and binding; and in cases where the persons to make this report would be an even number the County Judge shall also be added. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 62.

Petition for
repeal of by-
law and for re-
forming sec-
tions.

Rev. Stat. c.
184.

63. In case twenty ratepayers in more than one-half of the school wards of the township petition the township council to submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers of the township for the repeal of the by-law under which the public school board was established, but not until after the township board has existed for five years at least, a by-law shall be submitted to such vote accordingly, and the proceedings shall be in conformity with *The Municipal Act*, except that the vote shall not be by ballot; and in case in the majority of such wards the majority of the votes are for such repeal, the township council shall pass a by-law to disestablish such public school board, and form school sections instead thereof; but no repeal shall take effect until the first day of the month of January next following, which will be more than three months after the voting upon the by-law for that purpose; and the council shall also, in the same or another by-law, appoint the county inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they or any two of them shall, in a report to the council, value the school houses, school sites, and other school property which may thereupon become the property of such school section, and shall also adjust and settle the respective rights and claims consequent on such repeal between the respective school sections, or between any school section and the township, and all payments to be made by or to any of them. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 63.

RURAL SCHOOL SITES.

64. Before any steps are taken by the trustees for securing a site on which to erect a new school house, or for changing the site of a school-house, they shall call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section to consider the site selected by them; and no site shall be adopted, or change of school site made, except in the manner hereinafter provided, without the consent of the majority of such special meeting. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 64.

New sites.

65. In case a majority of the ratepayers present at such special meeting differ as to the suitability of the site selected by the trustees, each party shall then and there choose an arbitrator, and the county inspector, or, in case of his inability to act, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator; and such three arbitrators, or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting, shall have authority to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 65.

When trustees and ratepayers disagree.

Award.

66. With the consent, or at the request of the parties to the reference, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority, within one month from the date of their award, to reconsider such award and within two months thereafter to make and publish a second award, which award (or the previous one, if not reconsidered by the arbitrators) shall be binding upon all parties concerned for at least five years from the date thereof. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 66.

Reconsideration of award

67. If the owner of the land selected for a new school site, or required for the enlargement of school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of any section, then such owner and the trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators thus appointed, together with the inspector, or in case of his inability to act, any person appointed by him on his behalf as third arbitrator, or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 67.

Where owner refuses to sell.

68. If the majority of the school trustees, or the majority of a public school meeting, neglects or refuses, where there is a difference in regard to the selection of a school site, to appoint an arbitrator, as provided in this Act, or if the owner of land selected as a school site, neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the inspector with the arbitrator appointed, to meet and determine the matter; and the inspector in case of such refusal or neglect, shall have a second or casting vote if he and the arbitrator appointed do not agree. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 68.

Appointment of arbitrators - their powers.

Additional
powers of
arbitrators.

69.—(1) The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to settle all claims or rights of incumbrancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner, in respect of the land required for the purpose of the school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant, and after hearing and determining his claims or rights.

Taking land.

(2) Upon the tender of payment of the amount of such damage to the owner or other person entitled thereto, or of any part of such amount, by the school trustees, the land shall be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 69.

Proceedings
where an ar-
bitrator is ab-
sent.

70. If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrator to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, and give the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 70.

Award to con-
stitute title.

71. Any award for a school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned in it, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees verifying the same. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 71.

Cost of
arbitration.

72. The parties concerned in all such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 72.

Selection of
school site.

73. A school site shall not be selected in a township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner of the site without his consent. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 73.

Enlargement
of school site.

74. Where the area of a school site is less than is required by the regulations of the Education Department the trustees may, without reference to a special meeting of the ratepayers, enlarge the same, but no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden or dwelling house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 74.

Who may con-
vey school
sites.

75. All corporations and persons whatever, tenants in tail or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those

they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femmes-coverts, or other person, seised, possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence ; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever ; and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 75.

76. If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose is absent from the county in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter ; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same ; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent enquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county ; and he may in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 76. Remedy in case of absence of owner.

77. The notice shall contain a short description of the land, and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the sum certified as aforesaid ; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of that sum is not accepted ; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the owner ; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 77. What notice shall contain. Arbitrators.

78. If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid for the property. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 78. Judge may appoint arbitrator.

79. Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land ; and after the trustees have taken possession of land, any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same or any portion thereof, shall as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly when- Responsibility of trustees as to compensation.

ever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 79.

In case of incumbrance.

Deposit of compensation money.

Award to be registered.

80. If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and deposit the amount of the compensation with the High Court, or in such other manner as the inspector may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on an affidavit of the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees verifying the same. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 80.

ALTERATION OF SCHOOL BOUNDARIES.

Powers of Township Councils.

Union of existing sections.

Alteration, etc., of school sections.

By-law for altering school sections.

Appeal to County Council.

81. Every township council shall have power:—

1. To pass by-laws to unite two or more sections in the same township into one, in case at a public meeting in each section called by the trustees or inspector for that purpose, a majority of the ratepayers present at each of such meetings request to be united;

2. To alter the boundaries of a school section, or divide an existing section into two or more sections, or to unite portions of an existing section with another section, or with any new section, in case it clearly appears that all persons to be affected by the proposed alteration, division or union respectively, have been duly notified, in such manner as the council may deem expedient, of the proposed proceeding for this purpose, or of any application made to the council to do so;

3. Any such by-law shall not be passed later than the first day of May in any year, and shall not take effect before the 25th day of December next thereafter, and shall remain in force, unless set aside as hereinafter provided, for a period of five years. The township clerk shall transmit forthwith a copy of such by-law and minutes relating thereto to the trustees of every school section affected thereby, and to the public school inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 81.

82.—(1) A majority of the trustees, or any five ratepayers of any one or more of the school sections concerned, may within twenty days, by notice filed in the office of the county clerk,

appeal to the county council of the county in which such section or sections are situated, against any by-law of the township council for the formation, division, union or alteration of their school section or school sections; or against the neglect or refusal of the township council, on application being made to it by the trustees or any five ratepayers concerned, to alter the boundaries of a school section or school sections within the township;

(2) The time herein mentioned for appeal shall run from the date of the by-law complained of, or from the date of the meeting at which the council refused to pass such by-law, or from the first meeting after which notice was received from the clerk of the application of the trustees or ratepayers asking for such by-law to be passed, as the case may be;

(3) The county council may, if it thinks fit, appoint as arbitrators not more than five, or less than three competent persons, two of whom shall be the County Judge, or some person named by him, and the county inspector, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum to hear such appeal and to revise, determine or alter the boundaries of the school section or school sections, so far as to settle the matters complained of; but the alterations or determination of the said matters shall not take effect before the 25th day of December in the year in which the arbitrators so decide, and shall thence continue in full force for the period of five years at least, and until lawfully changed by the township council; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 82. Appointment of arbitrators

(4) No person shall be competent to act as arbitrator, who is a member of the township council, or who was a member at the time at which the council passed, or refused or neglected to pass the by-law or resolution; Who may act as arbitrators.

(5) Due notice of the alterations or the determination of the said matters made by the arbitrators shall be given by the inspector to the clerk of the township, and to the trustees of the school sections concerned. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 82. Notice.

83. On the formation, dissolution, division or alteration of any school section in the same township, in case the trustees of the sections interested are unable to agree, the county inspector and two other persons appointed by the township council as arbitrators, shall value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such formation, division, dissolution or alteration between the respective portions of the township affected, and determine in what manner and by what portion or by whom the same shall be settled; and the determination of the said arbitrators or any two of them shall be final and conclusive. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 83. Adjustment of claims between unions in same township.

84. In case a school site or school house or other school property is no longer required in a section, in consequence of the alteration or the union of school sections, the same shall be Disposal of school property when not wanted.

disposed of, in such a manner as a majority of the ratepayers in the altered or united school sections may decide at a public meeting called for that purpose; and the ratepayers transferred from one school section to another shall be entitled, for the public school purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such school house or other public school property as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other ratepayers of the school section from which they have been separated; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house in the old school section, or to other public school purposes of such old section. In the case of united sections, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the like public school purposes of such united sections. R. S. O., c. 225, s. 84.

UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Unions existing 2nd March, 1877.

85. All school sections existing on the 1st day of January, 1891, and all union school sections which on that date existed in fact, and whether formed in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf or not, are to be deemed to have been legally formed, and shall continue to exist, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act so far as applicable as if they had been formed thereunder; and in cases where any union has before said date been adjudged by any court or judge to have been illegally formed, or where any proceedings were pending at said date on that ground, further proceedings may be stayed, upon payment of such costs or expenses, if any, as the court or judge may award. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 269.

What unions may be formed.

86. A union school section may be formed between (a) parts of two or more adjoining townships; (b) parts of one or more townships and an adjoining town or incorporated village. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 85.

Procedure for formation, alteration or dissolution of union.

87. The following shall be the procedure for the formation, alteration or dissolution of union school sections:—

1. On the joint petition of five ratepayers from each of the municipalities concerned, to their respective municipal councils, asking for the formation, alteration or dissolution of a union school section, each municipal council so petitioned may appoint an arbitrator (who must not be a member of the council), notice of which shall be sent by the respective clerks to the inspector or inspectors of the district or districts concerned, who shall be *ex officio* arbitrators;

2. In cases where the persons so appointed arbitrators would be an even number, the senior County Court Judge, or some person by him appointed to act in his behalf, shall be added, or in the case of an arbitration affecting two or more counties, then the senior County Court Judge of the county

having the largest population according to the last Dominion census, or some person by him appointed to act in his behalf shall be added ;

3. The first meeting of the arbitrators shall be called by the inspector representing the greatest number of schools, who shall give ten days notice in writing of such meeting to the clerks of the municipalities concerned ;

4. In case the arbitrators shall determine upon the formation of a new union section, or upon the alteration of the boundaries of an existing union school, they shall in their award set forth the specific parcels of land to be included in such new union school section, or in such altered section as the case may be. In the event of the transfer of any parcel or parcels of land from an existing union section to some other section or sections the arbitrators shall in their award set forth to what other section or sections such transfer shall be made, and any such transfer shall be binding and operative for all school purposes till altered as provided by this Act ;

5. In case the arbitrators shall determine upon the dissolution of an existing union they shall set forth in their award the section or sections to which the parcels of land comprising such union shall be attached for school purposes, and any such transfer of the parcels of land comprising a union school section to an adjoining section or sections shall be binding and operative till the boundaries of such section or sections are altered as provided by this Act ;

6. Where the arbitrators find that it would be in the interest of the parties concerned, and where in their opinion it is practicable so to do, they may at their discretion form part of the territory of any union section into a non-union section, and in such cases they shall indicate the parcels of land of which such non-union section shall be composed. The remainder of the union section shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided ;

7. When a new union school section is formed or an existing union school section altered the arbitrators shall determine and fix the proportion which the part in each municipality shall be liable to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of the school and other requisite expenses, and such determination shall be binding for a period of three years ;

8. In any award made under this section the arbitrators shall value and adjust, in an equitable manner, all rights and claims consequent upon the formation, alteration or dissolution of union sections between the respective municipalities and school sections concerned, and shall also determine in what manner and by what municipality or municipalities, or what portions thereof the same shall be paid and the sum or sums of money to be paid by one portion of the municipalities or school sections concerned to the union school so formed or altered, and the disposition of the property of the union and any payment

by one portion to the other, and such valuation, adjustment and determination shall form and be considered an integral portion of their award, and shall be binding on the municipalities and school sections concerned, subject to the provisions of this Act ;

9. When a new union school section is formed by arbitration, as herein provided, the inspector, authorized under subsection 3 to call the first meeting of the arbitrators, shall call the first meeting for the election of trustees, and shall proceed as the clerk of the municipality is directed to proceed in section 29 of this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 86 ;

10. Such union, alteration, or dissolution shall not take effect until the 25th day of the month of December, which will be at least three months after the award of the arbitrators or a certified copy thereof is filed with the clerks of the municipalities concerned ;

11. No union school section shall be altered or dissolved for a period of five years after the award of the arbitrators has gone into operation, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as restraining any municipal council from enlarging the boundaries of any union school section from time to time as may be deemed expedient. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 86.

Appeal relating to union school within a county.

88. When the territory which it is proposed to form into a union school or when the union school section which it is proposed to alter or dissolve, lies wholly within a county the trustees or any five ratepayers in the territory or union section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within one month after the making thereof appeal in writing to the county council against any award made by the arbitrators either for the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section, or against the neglect or refusal of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, as provided in section 87 of this Act, and on receipt of such appeal the county council shall have power to appoint not more than three arbitrators, who shall neither be ratepayers in the territory or school section concerned, nor members of the municipal councils concerned, and such arbitrators shall have all the powers of arbitrators appointed under section 87, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive. The first meeting of such arbitrators shall be called by the county clerk. R. S. O. c. 225 s. 87.

Appeal relating to union school within two or more counties.

89. When the territory which it is proposed to form into a union school or when the union school section which it is proposed to alter or dissolve, lies partly within two or more counties, the trustees or any five ratepayers in the territory or union school section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within one month after the making thereof appeal

against any award made by arbitrators for the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section, or against the refusal or neglect of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, to the Minister of Education, who shall have power to alter, determine or confirm such award, or where no award was made, then at his discretion to appoint not more than three arbitrators who shall have all the powers of arbitrators appointed under section 87 of this Act, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive. The first meeting of such arbitrators shall be called by the Minister of Education. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 88.

90. The school rates of every union section shall be collected by the collectors of the municipality in which each part of the union section is respectively situate, and the amount collected from the several ratepayers in each part of the union section shall be paid by the respective collectors to the treasurer of the municipality in which such part of the union section is situate, and such treasurer shall pay over the same without any charge or deduction to the trustees entitled thereto. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 89.

Payment of rates in union school sections.

91. When any township municipality is divided by Act of the Legislative Assembly for municipal purposes, all school sections which may, by such division, be situated partly in each of the newly formed municipalities, shall be deemed union sections until otherwise altered under the provisions of this Act. 51 V. c. 28, s. 39.

School sections when municipality divided.

92. Every union school section shall, for the election of trustees, be deemed one school section, and shall be considered in respect to inspection as within the municipality in which the school-house is situated, or if there be two or more school houses then in the municipality having the largest amount of assessed property. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 270.

Election of trustees, and inspection of union school sections.

93.—(1) In case a portion of the territory composing one or more school sections becomes incorporated as a village or town, the boundaries of such school section or sections shall continue in force and shall be deemed a union school section, and the provisions of this Act respecting the election of public school trustees in towns or villages shall apply thereto until such union is altered or dissolved as provided by this Act; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 93.

Continuation of boundaries of rural sections.

(2) In the case of a town or incorporated village divided into wards to which a part of an adjoining township or townships is attached for school purposes, the board of trustees of such union school section shall by resolution determine in which ward or wards the ratepayers of the township part shall vote for the election of school trustees and at elections on other school questions, and in case of no such resolution, then such portion

Where ratepayers to vote when municipality divided into wards.

of the township shall be considered for all election purposes as attached to the ward or wards adjacent. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 90, 93.

Where part of
a township is
annexed to a
city.

94. When any portion of a township municipality is annexed to a city or town by proclamation, the portion so annexed shall for all school purposes be deemed to be part of such city or town, provided always that when the portion annexed does not include the whole of any contiguous school section, the respective municipalities shall, unless determined by mutual agreement between themselves after such annexation, each appoint an arbitrator who, with the senior County Judge of the county, shall value and adjudge in an equitable manner the rights and claims of all parties affected by such annexation, and who shall determine by what municipality or portion thereof, the same shall be adjusted, paid or settled, and the award of such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive, and the money found due, either by mutual agreement or under the award, shall be deemed money for school purposes and the provisions of section 115 of this Act shall not apply to the money so required to be paid under the award or mutual agreement, and a debenture or debentures may issue to be payable out of the taxable property of that part of the school section remaining in the indebted municipality, upon a requisition of the trustees of said school section, without calling a special meeting of the electors, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in a by-law of the said municipality, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. 52 V. c. 36, s. 43.

EQUALIZATION OF UNION SCHOOL ASSESSMENTS.

Assessors to
determine
proportion.

95.—(1) Once in every three years the assessors of the municipalities in which a union school section is situated, shall, after they have completed their respective assessments and before the first day of July meet and determine what proportion of the annual requisition made by the trustees for school purposes shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective municipalities out of which the union school section is formed. Notice of such determination shall be given forthwith to the secretary-treasurer of the union school section concerned;

Arbitration
where assess-
ors disagree.

(2) In the event of the assessors disagreeing as to such proportion, as aforesaid, the inspector in whose district the union school section is situated shall name an arbitrator who, with the assessors aforesaid shall determine the said matter and report the same to the clerks of the respective municipalities, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the period of three years;

When school
section lies in
two counties.

(3) When the union school section is composed of portions of two adjoining counties, then on the disagreement of the assessors the inspector of the county in which the school house of the union section is situated shall name an arbi-

trator, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the period of three years. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 91 (2).

(4) The meeting of the assessors, for the purposes herein set forth, shall be called by the assessor of the municipality in which the school house of the union section is situated ;

Meeting of assessors to determine proportion

(5) The assessors or the assessors and arbitrator appointed as herein required may, at the request of the inspector or five ratepayers, within one month after the filing thereof with the clerk reconsider their award, and alter or amend the same so far as to correct any omission or error in the terms in which such award is expressed.

Reconsideration of award.

96. (1) Any by-law of a municipality for forming, altering or dissolving a school section or sections, and any award made by arbitrators appointed to consider an appeal from a township council with respect to any matter authorized by this Act shall be valid and binding, notwithstanding any defect in substance or form, or in the manner or time of passing or making the same, unless notice to quash such by-law or to set aside such award is filed in the office of the township clerk within one month of the publication of such by-law or award ;

By-law altering sections to be valid unless notice to quash given.

(2) Such by-law or award shall be deemed to be published when a copy thereof is served upon the secretary or secretary-treasurer of each board of trustees affected thereby ;

What deemed publication of by-law.

(3) Any by-law or award confirmed, as in this section provided, shall be valid and binding for a period of five years.

By-law to be binding for five years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

97. Every board of public school trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages, elected as provided by this Act shall be a corporation by the name of "The Public School Board" (prefixing to words "Public School Board" the name of the city, town or incorporated village for which such trustees are elected), and shall have and possess all the powers usually possessed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Board to be a corporation.

98. Any ratepayer resident in the municipality of the full age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to be elected a public school trustee, and every trustee shall continue in office until his successor has been elected and the new board organized. R. S. O., c. 225, 106.

Who may be elected trustees.

99.—(1) In case any unincorporated village becomes incorporated, or in case a village, or town changes its corporate status, the trustees having jurisdiction over the school property situated within such village, or town, prior to its incorporation or prior to the change of its corporate status shall exercise

First election of trustees.

all the powers conferred by this Act upon the trustees of incorporated villages, towns or cities, until a new election of trustees is held, and such trustees shall call a meeting of the ratepayers of such incorporated village, town or city within one month after the date of such incorporation for the election of a new public school board ;

(2) In calling the meeting of the ratepayers of such newly incorporated village, town or city, the provisions of section 102 of this Act shall be complied with so far as the same are applicable. Where the trustees of the municipality whose corporate status was changed were elected by ballot, the provisions of section 103 of this Act shall apply to the election of trustees in such newly incorporated town or city. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 94.

Trustees in
city, etc.,
divided into
wards.

100.—(1) For every ward into which any city, town or incorporated village is divided there shall be two school trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected and the new board organized ;

(2) One of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election, which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school meeting, and the other shall continue in office one year longer and then retire, after which one trustee shall be elected annually for each ward ;

(3) When any town or incorporated village is annexed to a city, the town or incorporated village so annexed shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the city. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 97.

Trustees in
village not
divided into
wards.

101.—(1) In every incorporated village not divided into wards there shall be six trustees, each of whom, after the first election for trustees, shall continue in office for two years and until his successor has been elected and the new board organized ;

(2) Three of the trustees (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other three shall continue in office one year longer and then retire ; after which three trustees shall be elected annually. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 96.

Provisions for
elections of
trustees.

102.—The annual and other elections of public school trustees, unless otherwise ordered, as provided by section 103 of this Act, shall be subject to the following provisions :—

1. A meeting of the ratepayers for the nomination of candidates for the office of public school trustee, shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December, annually, or if a holiday on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the public school board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the board in its discretion thinks fit, Nominations.

2. The public school board shall by resolution before the second Wednesday in December each year name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and in case of the absence of such officer the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the public school board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting; Returning Officer.

3. If at such meeting only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding, after the lapse of one hour, shall declare such candidates duly elected, and shall so notify the secretary of the public school board; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any one office and a poll in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the proceedings for filling such office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, or if a holiday, then to the day following, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist, as shall be determined by resolution of the trustees; Proceedings at nominations.

4. The poll or polls shall be opened at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having being polled; Hours of polling.

5. In cities, towns, incorporated villages, and in townships where public school boards exist, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the public school board, within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List,' of such municipality, annexing thereto a list of the names of persons being supporters of separate schools, and also a list of the names, alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers not being already upon 'The Voters' List.' R. S. O. c. 225, s. 99. In cities and towns divided into wards, clerk of municipality to furnish Voters' List to Public School Boards.

6. The public school board shall provide each polling place with the list aforesaid, and also a poll book; and, at every election at which a poll is demanded, the returning officer or person presiding, or his sworn poll clerk, shall enter in such book in separate columns the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the ratepayers offering to vote at the election, and shall, in each column on which is entered the Certified copy of list and a poll book to be provided for each polling place. Entries in roll Book.

name of a candidate voted for by a voter set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 101.

Duty of returning officer after close of election.

7. The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the public school board, with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll-book has been correctly kept and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 98, 6.

Duty of secretary.

8. The secretary-treasurer shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected, the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall forthwith notify the candidates in writing of the number of votes polled for each of them respectively in said election. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 98, 7.

Casting vote.

9. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the board present at the first meeting thereof after such election and before the organization of the board, who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll, shall give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 98, 8.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

Elections of trustees on same day as municipal elections.

103.—(1) The board of public school trustees of any city town, incorporated village or township may, by resolution of which notice shall be given to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of October in any year, require the election of school trustees for such city town, incorporated village, or township, to be held by ballot on the same day as municipal councillors, or aldermen are elected, as the case may be. In like manner any board of trustees may discontinue the use of the ballot in trustee elections on giving notice to the clerk of the municipality to that effect at the time hereinbefore mentioned, and thereafter elections for the purposes of this Act shall be conducted as provided in section 102;

Trustees may discontinue use of ballot at elections.

Ballot not to be discontinued or resumed for three years after the change.

(2) Where any board of trustees requires elections to be held by ballot, and elections are so held, no change shall be made in the mode of conducting such election for a period of three years, and should the mode of conducting the elections by ballot be discontinued at any time, then the provisions of section 102 shall apply for a period of three years at least after such discontinuance;

Mode of conducting elections by ballot.

(3) In every case in which notice is given as aforesaid requiring the election of public school trustees to be held by ballot, such election shall thereafter be held at the same

time and place, and by the same returning officer or officers, and conducted in the same manner as the municipal nominations and elections of aldermen or councillors are conducted; and the provisions of *The Municipal Act* respecting the time for opening and closing the poll, the mode of voting, corrupt or improper practices, vacancies, and declarations of office, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the election of public school trustees;

Rev. Stat.
184.

(4) A separate set of ballot-papers shall be prepared by the clerk of the municipality for all the wards or polling subdivisions, containing the names of the candidates nominated for school trustees, of the same form as those used for councillors or aldermen, except the substitution of the words "school trustee" for councillors or aldermen, as the case may be, on said ballot papers;

Form of
ballot papers.

(5) In the list of qualified voters required by section 102 of this Act to be delivered to the returning officer by the clerk of the municipality before the opening of the poll, the clerk shall place opposite the names of any persons on the said list who are supporters of separate schools, the letters S. S. S. (signifying supporters of separate schools), and the returning officers shall not deliver to any such person a ballot paper for public school trustees. R. S. O. c. 225. s. 103;

Separate
school sup-
porters not to
vote.

(6) In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any election of school trustees the deputy returning officer shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following oath or affirmation:—

Oath to be ad-
ministered
when voter
objected to.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, or purporting to be named, in the list (or supplementary list) of voters now shewn to you (*showing the list to voter*);

Form of oath.

That you are a ratepayer;

That you are of the full age of twenty-one years;

That you are a public school supporter;

That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place in this Ward or in this Municipality (*where the municipality is not divided into wards*) for School Trustee;

That you have not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender at this election;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this election;

And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election: So help you God. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 105.

104. In case of any vacancy in the office of trustee of any public school board arising from any cause, the remaining trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election in the manner provided by this Act for the annual election of trustees to fill the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for

Vacancy in
office of
trustee.

which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is filled. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 98, 11.

Judge of
County Court
to receive and
investigate
complaints.

105. The Judge of the County Court, in case any complaint respecting the validity or mode of conducting the election of any trustee of a public school board in any municipality within his county, is made to him within twenty days after such election, shall receive and investigate such complaint, and shall thereupon, within a reasonable time, in a summary manner, hear and determine the same; and may by order cause the assessment rolls, collector's rolls, poll books, and any other records of the election to be brought before him, and may inquire into the facts on affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony, and cause such person or persons to appear before him as he may deem expedient, and may confirm the said election or set it aside, or order that some other candidate was duly elected; and the Judge may order the person found by him not to have been elected to be removed; and in case the Judge determines that any other person was duly elected, the Judge may order him to be admitted; and, in case the Judge determines that no other person was duly elected instead of the person removed, the Judge shall order a new election to be held, and shall report such decision to the secretary-treasurer of the public school board. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 98, 9.

First meeting
of Board.

106.—(1) The members of every board of school trustees in townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages shall hold their first meeting on the third Wednesday in January, or if a board of education, then on the first Wednesday in February, at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other hour on the same day as may have been fixed by resolution of the former board, at the usual place of meeting of such board; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 107.

President at
first meeting.

(2) At the first meeting in each year of every public school board, the secretary of the board shall preside at the election of chairman, or, if there be no secretary, the members present shall appoint one of themselves to preside at such election, and the member so appointed to preside may vote as a member; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 108.

Casting vote.

(3) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman the member who is assessed as a ratepayer for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 109.

Presiding
officer of
board.

(4) In the absence of the chairman any person appointed to act as chairman by the majority of those present shall preside, and the chairman or person so acting may vote with the other members on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived.

(5) A majority of the members of the board, when present at any meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of the majority of such quorum shall be necessary to bind the corporation. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 112. Quorum of school boards, etc.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

107. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and they shall have power :— Duties of Board.

1. To appoint a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer, and one or more collectors, if requisite, of such school fees or rate bills as the board may have authority to charge, and such other officers and servants of the board as they may deem expedient ; Appointment of secretary and collector.

2. To fix the times and places of the board meetings, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a full and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings ; To fix meetings of the board.

3. To provide adequate accommodation for all the children between the ages of five and sixteen years, resident in the municipality, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year ; provided always, such residents are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school or schools have been established under the provisions of *The Separate Schools Act* ; To provide adequate accommodation.

4. To purchase or rent school sites or premises, and to build, repair, furnish, and keep in order the school-houses and appendages, and to keep the well, closets and premises generally in a proper sanitary condition, lands, enclosures, and movable property, and procure registers in the prescribed form, suitable maps, apparatus, and prize books, and, if they deem it expedient, establish and maintain school libraries ; Rev. Stat. c. 227.
To provide school premises, apparatus, prize books and library.

5. To determine the number, grade and description of schools (such as central, ward, or night schools) to be established and maintained ; the teachers to be employed ; the terms on which they are to be employed, and the amount of their remuneration ; and to provide, as they may deem expedient, for children between four and seven years of age, kindergarten schools ; To determine number of schools, etc.
Kindergarten schools.

6. To dismiss from the school any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by a majority of the trustees and the teacher that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and, where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school ; Dismissal of refractory pupils.

7. To collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of the pupils attending any public school under their charge, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text-books, stationery and other school supplies ; or, at their discretion, to purchase for the use of Trustees may collect a fee from parents, for books, etc.

pupils attending such schools text-books, stationery and other school supplies at the expense of the corporation ;

To appoint a committee for each school. 8. To appoint of their number, and under such regulations as they think proper, a committee for the special oversight and management of the schools under their charge, and to see that all such schools are conducted according to the regulations of the Education Department ;

Model schools for teachers. 9. To constitute at their discretion one or more of the public schools to be a model school for the training of teachers ;

To lay before council estimate for moneys. 10. To submit to the municipal council, on or before the first day of August, or at such time as may be required by the municipal council, an estimate of the expenses of the schools under their charge for the current year ;

To submit accounts to auditors. 11. To submit all accounts, books and vouchers, to be audited by the municipal auditors, and it shall be the duty of such auditors to audit the same ;

To publish auditors' report. 12. To publish at the end of every year, in one or more of the public newspapers, or otherwise, the annual report of the auditors, and to prepare and transmit before the 15th of January, the annual report of the school to the Education Department ; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 113, 11.

Custody and disposal of school property. 13. To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all public school property which has been acquired or given for public school purposes in the section, including movable property, moneys or income given or acquired at any time for public school purposes, and to hold or apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received ; and to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, or other cause ; to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes, or as directed by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 40, 9.

School sites. 108. Every public school board in a city, town or incorporated village, shall have power to take and acquire land for a school site or for enlarging school premises already held. In the event of any dispute between the owner of the land selected and the trustees, with regard to the price of such land, sections 67 to 72 of this Act shall apply. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 113, 12.

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.

Township council to levy sums required for school purposes. 109.—(1) The municipal council of every township shall levy and collect by assessment, upon the taxable property of the public school supporters of the whole township, in the manner

provided by this Act, and by the municipal and assessment Acts, the sum of \$100 at least for every public school therein in which a public school has been kept open the whole year exclusive of vacations. Where the public school has been kept open for six months or over, a proportionate amount of the said sum of \$100 at least shall be levied and collected by assessment upon the taxable property of the whole township. An additional sum of \$50 at least shall be levied and collected in a similar manner for every assistant teacher engaged for the whole year, and a proportionate amount if such assistant teacher is engaged for six months or over ;

(2) In the case of union school sections the municipal council of each municipality of which the union school section is composed shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the respective municipalities the said sum in the proportion fixed by the equalization provided under section 95 of this Act ;

(3) The municipal council of the township shall collect from the taxable property in each section such other sums as may be required by the trustees thereof for school purposes. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 117.

110. The municipal council of every city, town and incorporated village shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the municipality, in the manner provided in this Act, and in the municipal and assessment Acts, such sums as may be required by the public school trustees for school purposes, subject to sections 116 and 117 of this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 118.

City, town or village council to levy sums required for school purposes.

111.—(1) The clerk of every municipality shall upon request, furnish the public school inspector with a statement of the assessed value of each school section as shewn by the revised assessment roll for that year. Such clerk shall be entitled to reasonable payment from the council for the above mentioned services. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 116.

Clerk to give copy of assessment to inspector.

(2) The clerk of every municipality shall, at the request of any board of trustees, furnish the board with a statement shewing the several parcels or lots of land composing the school section for which they are trustees, the assessment of such parcel or lot and the amount of taxes entered on the collector's roll against each parcel of such lands. The cost of preparing such statement shall be paid by the board of trustees applying for the same.

Statement to be furnished to board by clerk.

112. The council of every municipality may, in addition to any demand made by requisition of the public school trustees, raise by assessment such other sums as it may deem expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a public school library, or for aiding new or weak schools within such

Establishment of libraries.

municipality, or for the support of model schools, or for supplementing teachers' salaries. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 142, 208.

Return shewing rating of separate school supporters.

Separate school amounts to be deducted.

113. The clerk of every municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, shall, not later than the first day of December in each year, make out and transmit to the county school inspector a list of the supporters of separate schools against whom any county rate for public school purposes has been erroneously placed upon the collector's roll shewing the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated. The county inspector shall, before issuing his order for the payment of the county grant to the public school sections, deduct therefrom the amount so certified to him by the clerk of such municipality, and shall give the trustees of the separate school section an order on the township treasurer for the amount thereof, and it shall be the duty of such treasurer to pay over the same. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 122, 144.

Clerk to transmit minutes of council, etc., to Minister.

114. It shall be the duty of every county clerk to furnish the Minister of Education with a copy of the minutes of the council relating to school assessments and other educational matters and to transmit to the Minister, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy in the form provided, of the abstract of the report of the auditors for the preceding year. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 128.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES.

Township school debentures.

Proviso.

Applications for loans to be made to, and debentures issued by council.

115.—(1) On the application of any board of rural school trustees for the issue of debentures for the purchase of a school site or sites, for the erection of a school-house or school-houses, or any addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, the municipal council of the township shall pass a by-law for the said purpose, and shall forthwith issue a debenture or debentures to be repayable out of the taxable property of the school section concerned, and subject to the limitations contained in this Act, provided always the proposal for such loan has been submitted by the trustees to and sanctioned at a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section, called for the purpose;

(2) All applications for a loan, for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be made by the trustees of a union school section to the council of the municipality within which the school house or site of such union section is situated, and all debentures for the payment of such loan shall be issued by such municipality. Any other municipality or municipalities forming part of the union school section shall pay, on the requisition of the clerk of the municipality by which the debentures were issued, as they come due, its or their share of the loan, including interest, so made according to its or their liability for school purposes, as determined by section 95 of this Act;

(3) Where application is made by a union section composed of a town or incorporated village and part of the adjoining township or townships and the school house is situated in such town or village, all applications for the issue of debentures for school purposes shall in such cases be subject to the provisions of sections 116 and 117 of this Act ;

(4) Notwithstanding any alteration which may be made in the boundaries of any school section, the taxable property situated in the school section at the time when such loan was effected, shall continue to be liable for the rate which may be levied by the township council for the repayment of the loan. Liability for loan.
R. S. O. c. 225, s. 131.

116.—(1) Where application is made by a township board of trustees, or by the trustees of any city, town or incorporated village for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, and where the municipal council refuses to raise or borrow the sum required, then the question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the board of trustees, to the vote of the electors of the municipality who are supporters of public schools, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of such electors being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such council to raise or borrow such sum ; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 130, 133. Submission of question to vote of electors. Rev. Stat. c. 184.

(2) The municipal council may, if deemed expedient, without submitting the same to a vote of the ratepayers of such municipality, as required by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, pass a by-law for the purpose of raising or borrowing money, on the requisition of the public school board, for any of the purposes named in the preceding section. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 133 (2). Rev. Stat. c. 184.

117. Any debenture issued by any municipality for school purposes may be in the form given by this Act, and for such term of years and for such amount as the council shall see fit, not exceeding thirty years, or the municipal council may in its discretion make the principal and interest of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided in *The Municipal Act*. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 135. Form and term of debenture. Rev. Stat. c. 184.

118. All sums levied and collected by the municipal council of any township for school purposes shall be paid over to the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees, without any deduction whatever, on or before the 15th day of December in each year. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 125. School moneys —when to be paid over.

119. When, in the opinion of any rural school corporation it is not desirable to apply to the municipal council for the issue of Application to council for school moneys.

debentures for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act, such trustees may, without a vote of the ratepayers of the section, require the municipal council to raise, by one yearly rate, such sums as may be necessary for the purchase of a school site, the erection, or purchase of a school house or teacher's residence. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 40, 3.

120. No township council shall levy or collect in any school section during any one year more than one school rate except for the purchase of a school site, or for the erection of a school-house. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 132.

121. Any rural school corporation may, with the consent of the ratepayers of their school section first had and obtained at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by resolution authorize the borrowing from any municipal corporation of any surplus moneys derived from the Ontario municipalities fund, or from any other source, for such term and at such rate of interest as may be set forth in such resolution, for the purpose of purchasing a school site or school sites, or erecting a school house or school houses; and any sum or sums so borrowed shall be applied to that purpose, and to that only. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 134.

LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY GRANT.

122.—(1) All sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for the support of public and separate schools shall be apportioned annually on or before the first day of May by the Minister of Education to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages according to the population in each as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shewn by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the respective counties, cities and towns separated from a county, of which apportionment due notice shall be given to the clerks of the municipalities concerned;

(2) The money so apportioned shall be payable by the Provincial Treasurer on or before the first day of July in every year to the treasurer of every county, city, town and village in such way as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time direct. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 136, 137.

(3) The county council shall cause to be levied yearly upon the several townships of the county, such sums of money for public school purposes as shall be at least equal (clear of all charges of collection) to the amount of school money apportioned by the Minister of Education to the several townships of the said county for the year, such sums to be payable to the township treasurer on or before the fourteenth day of December in each year. R.S.O., c. 225, s. 141.

123—(1) The county inspector shall half-yearly, unless otherwise directed by the Minister of Education, distribute among the school sections and divisions of each township under his jurisdiction their respective portions of the public school grant voted by the Legislative Assembly or raised by county rate according to the average attendance of pupils at each public school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the public schools of every such township, and all such sums shall be payable by the township treasurer to the order of the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees on the inspector's order. Notice of the amount payable to each school section shall be given by the inspector to the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the section. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 143. Distribution of grant.

(2) The county inspector shall apportion any sum voted by the Legislative Assembly for improving the fifth form of public schools as may be directed by the regulations of the Education Department.

TREASURERS OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

124.—(1) For all school purposes in townships the township treasurers shall be considered sub-treasurers of the county treasurer: provided always that the county council may by by-law constitute the county treasurer, the sub-treasurer for such municipalities within the county as may be deemed expedient. R. S. O. c. 225 s. 141. Sub-treasurers.

(2) Every sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys, and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any county inspector as are imposed by this Act upon every county treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 150.

125. The treasurer and his sureties shall be responsible and accountable for school moneys to the county, city or town, and any bond or security given by them for the duly accounting for and paying over moneys coming into his hands, belonging to the county, city or town, shall be taken to apply to all public school moneys, and may be enforced against the treasurer or his sureties, in case of default on his part. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 146. Treasurer and sureties responsible to municipality.

126. The bond of the treasurer and his sureties shall apply to school moneys, and all public moneys of the Province, and, in case of any default, Her Majesty may enforce the responsibility of the county, city or town, either by stopping a like amount out of any public moneys payable to the county, city, or town, or to the treasurer thereof, or by action against the corporation. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 147. Bonds to apply to school moneys, etc.

City, etc.,
responsible for
default of
treasurer, etc

127. Any person aggrieved by the default of the municipal treasurer may recover from the corporation of any city, county or town, the amount due or payable to such person as money had and received to his use. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 148.

School col-
lector to be
subject to same
obligations as
other col-
lectors.

128. Any collector appointed by a board of trustees for the collection of school fees, or any treasurer or secretary-treasurer having the custody of school moneys, shall discharge similar duties and be subject to similar obligations and penalties and have similar powers as the like officers in the municipality. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 113, 1a.

Clerks to make
returns of
population.

129. The clerk of every county shall make a return to the Minister of Education showing the population of each minor municipality within the county, and the clerk of every city and of every town separated from a county shall make a return shewing the population of such city or town, as shewn by their respective assessment rolls for the previous year, said returns to be made on or before the first day of April in each year. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 140.

Trustees act-
ing under by-
laws not
liable.

130.—(1) Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a municipal council before it has been quashed ;

(2) In case a by-law, order or resolution of a municipal council is illegal, in whole or in part, and in case anything has been done under it, which by reason of the illegality gives any person a right of action, no such action shall be brought until one month has elapsed after the by-law, order or resolution has been quashed or repealed, nor until one month's notice in writing of the intention to bring such action has been given to the corporation ;

(3) Every such action shall be brought against the municipal corporation alone, and not against any person acting under the by-law, order or resolution. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 149.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Duties of
public school
teacher.

131. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school :—

To teach ac-
cording to law.

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the subjects required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the Education Department ;

To keep the
registers.

2. To keep in the prescribed form the general, daily, class, or other registers of the school, and to record therein the attendance, promotion or removal of the pupils of the school ;

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the prescribed regulations; To maintain order and discipline.
4. To keep a visitors' book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school; To keep a visitors' book.
5. To give the trustees and visitors access at all times, when desired by them, to the registers and visitors' book appertaining to the school; To give access to register and visitors' book.
6. To deliver up any school registers, visitors' book, school house key, or other school property in his possession, on the demand or order of the majority of the corporation employing him; Deliver up registers and key.
7. To hold during each term a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in the school section and through the pupils to their parents or guardians; To hold public examinations.
8. To furnish to the Minister of Education, or to the school inspector, from the trustees' report or otherwise, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operations of his school, or in any wise affecting its interests or character; To furnish information to the minister and inspector.
9. To prepare, so far as the school registers supply the information, such reports of the corporation employing him as are required by the Education Department; To prepare reports.
10. To notify the trustees, and in case of their neglect, to notify the local board of health when the closets or outhouses belonging to the school are dangerous to the health of the pupils; To notify trustees of unsanitary condition of closets, etc.
11. To notify the medical health officer of the municipality, or where there is none to notify the local board of health, whenever he has reason to believe that any pupil attending school is affected with or exposed to small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease, and to prevent the attendance of all pupils so exposed, or suspected of being exposed, until furnished with the written statement of the health officer, or of the local board of health, or of a physician, that such contagious diseases did not exist, or that all danger from exposure to any of them had passed away. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 153. To take precautions against spread of infectious disease.

AGREEMENTS.

132. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal of the trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 151. Valid agreements with teachers.

Suspension of certificate for breach of agreement. **133.** Any teacher who enters into an agreement with the trustees of any public school, and who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out such agreement shall, on the complaint of such school trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the inspector under whose jurisdiction he may be for the time being. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 165.

Qualified teacher defined. **134.** No person engaged to teach a public school shall be deemed a qualified teacher who does not at the time of his engaging with the trustees, and during the whole period of such engagement, hold a legal certificate of qualification. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 152.

Proportion of salary to which teacher entitled. **135.** Every teacher who serves under an agreement with a board of trustees for three months or over shall be entitled to be paid his salary for the authorized holidays occurring during the period of such service in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught in the calendar year, bears to the whole number of teaching days in such year. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 154.

Case of sickness. **136.** Every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during sickness, certified by a physician, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; this period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 157.

Protection of teachers in regard to salary. **137.** If at the expiration of a teacher's agreement with a board of trustees his salary has not been paid in full such salary shall continue to run at the rate mentioned in such agreement until paid, provided always that an action shall be commenced within three months after such salary is due and payable by the trustees. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 158.

Provision in case of difference between teacher and trustees. **138.** All matters of difference between trustees and teachers, in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought before the Division Court of the district where the cause of action arose, subject to appeal, as provided by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 155.

Issue of execution. **139.** In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of this Act, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recorded in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 156.

CERTIFICATES.

140. Every certificate to teach a public school shall be ranked as of the first, second, or third class, and shall be issued only to such persons as furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, (a) are at least eighteen years of age, (b) are natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, (c) and pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 159.

Three classes
of certificates.

141. Certificates of the first and second class shall be granted by the Minister of Education on the report of examiners appointed by the Education Department, and shall be valid during good conduct in the Province; certificates of the third class shall be granted by the county board of examiners and shall be valid in the Province for a period of three years. Every third class certificate shall have the signature of at least one public school inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 160, 161.

First, second
and third
class certi-
ficates.

142. District certificates shall be valid only in the districts following, namely: Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Haliburton, and the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings, and all counties lying east thereof. In the districts aforesaid, the board of examiners for granting such certificates shall consist of the inspector, the district Judge and Stipendiary Magistrate; and in the counties aforesaid, of the county board of examiners. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 162.

Third class
district
certificates.

143.—(1) All teachers' certificates granted before the fifteenth day of February, in the year 1871, shall remain in force on the terms and conditions of the Act under which they were granted; and upon their ceasing to be valid, as provided by law, other than by the confirmation of their suspension, they may be renewed from time to time under the regulations of the Education Department;

Former
certificates
continued.

(2) Every first-class certificate issued under any Act of this Province by a county board, before the fifteenth day of February, 1871, and valid in any city or county, on the 24th day of March, 1874, shall be valid in the Province during the good conduct of the holder thereof;

(3) Every second-class certificate issued before such time, and under like authority, and valid in any city or county, on the 24th day of March, 1874, shall, when such teacher has taught for a period of not less than ten years in Ontario, continue to be valid during good conduct in such city or county. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 163.

144.—(1) The inspector may suspend the certificate of any teacher under his jurisdiction for inefficiency, mis-

Suspension of
certificate for
misconduct,
etc.

conduct, or a violation of this Act or of the regulations of the Education Department. In every case of suspension, he shall notify in writing the trustees concerned, and the teacher, of the reasons for such suspension ;

Suspension to
be reported.

(2) If the certificate so suspended was issued by the Chief Superintendent or Council of Public Instruction, or by the Education Department or Minister of Education, the inspector shall forthwith report to the Minister of Education, and such suspension shall continue until the case is decided by the Minister ;

(3) If the certificate was granted by a county board of examiners, the inspector shall forthwith call a meeting of such county board of examiners for the consideration of such suspension, of which due notice shall be given to the teacher concerned, and the decision of such board shall be final. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 164, 166, 167.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

To examine
teachers and
give certi-
ficates.

145.—(1) The municipal council of each county shall appoint a board of examiners, consisting of the inspector or inspectors having jurisdiction within the county or any part thereof, and not more than two other persons holding first-class certificates of qualification, for the purpose of examining candidates for teachers' third-class certificates and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by this Act. The Board shall hold at least one examination each year. A majority of the board shall form a quorum. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 168.

Additional
examiners.

(2) Where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, the county council may appoint additional examiners, not exceeding two, for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for a teacher's certificate in either of the languages aforesaid. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 169.

Expenses of
examination.

(3) The treasurer of the county shall, on the requisition of the chairman of the board, pay all the incidental expenses of the examination of third-class teachers. He shall also, on a like requisition, pay each member of the board the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses while engaged as examiner ; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 170.

Fees of exami-
ner in investigat-
ing standing
of teacher.

(4) Every member of a county board of examiners while engaged in conducting an investigation affecting the standing of any teacher within the jurisdiction of the board shall be paid the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses by the treasurer of the county ;

None but
teachers to be
examiners.

(5) After the passing of this Act no person shall be appointed a member of a county board of examiners who is not actually engaged in teaching and who has not had at least three years' experience as a teacher in a public or separate school.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

146.—(1) The board of examiners of every county shall, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, set apart at least one public school in each county as a county model school for the training of teachers for third class certificates ;

One school in each county to be set apart as county model school.

(2) Where more model schools than one have been established in any county and where the teachers in training for the two preceding years at such schools have not exceeded twenty-five, the county board of examiners may, with the approval of the Education Department, discontinue one or more of such schools, but not so as to reduce the number below that required by this Act ;

When model schools may be discontinued.

(3) The municipal council of each county shall pay to the treasurer of each public school within the county to which a county model school is attached an amount at least equal to the sum voted by the Legislative Assembly for each county model school, but the amount to be provided by the county council shall not be less than the sum of \$150 annually and the council may, if it sees fit, provide a larger amount of aid. R.S.O., c. 225, s. 173.

Aid to county model schools.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

147.—(1) The teachers of one or more inspectoral districts may organize themselves into a Teachers' Institute for the purpose of receiving instruction in methods of teaching and for discussing educational matters, subject to the regulations of the Education Department ;

Organization of teachers' institutes.

(2) The Minister of Education may apportion out of any moneys voted by the Legislative Assembly for that purpose the sum of \$25 to each teachers' institute organized and conducted according to the regulations of the Education Department and the municipal council of each county or city shall pay annually to the order of the president of each teachers' institute within the county or city a sum at least equal to the amount so apportioned by the Minister of Education. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 174.

Aid to teachers' institutes.

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

148. There shall be an annual leaving examination in the public schools, on such subjects and according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department.

Leaving examinations to be held annually in public schools.

INSPECTORS.

Qualification
for appoint-
ment as in-
spector.

149. No person shall be appointed inspector of public schools who does not hold an inspector's certificate of qualification, and no teacher or trustee of any public, high or separate school shall be appointed inspector while acting as teacher or trustee. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 175.

Number of
inspectors.

150.—(1) The municipal council of each county shall appoint an inspector for such county, providing always that any inspector appointed hereafter for a county or part of a county, shall be the inspector of the schools of any town not separated from the county in the district to which he has been appointed ;

Jurisdiction
of inspectors.

(2) One inspector shall not have charge of more than one hundred and twenty schools or less than fifty but it shall not be necessary to appoint more than one inspector in each riding of a county ;

French or
German.

(3) In counties containing any municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language, an inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than forty ;

Counties may
appoint addi-
tional Inspec-
tors and
change In-
spectors.

(4) In counties where there are more than fifty public schools, the county council may appoint two or more inspectors, and prescribe and number the territorial limits of each, and change or remove the inspectors from one district or riding of the county to another. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 176.

Warden may
supply vacan-
cies in the
office of in-
spector.

151. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of county inspector, the warden of the county may appoint any person legally qualified to fill such vacancy until the next ensuing meeting of the county council. Notice of such appointment or of any appointments by the county council shall be given to the Minister of Education forthwith. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 177, 178.

Conditions of
dismissal of
inspector.

152. Every county inspector shall, in case of misconduct or inefficiency, be subject to dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or by a majority of the members of the council appointing him, or without cause by a vote of two-thirds of such council, and no such inspector shall be re-appointed without the concurrence of the party who dismissed him. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 180.

Additional
allowance by
Lieutenant-
Governor.

153. The Lieutenant-Governor may direct the payment annually out of the Consolidated Revenue of the sum of \$5 per school to each county inspector, and the county council shall pay quarterly at the rate of not less than an

equal amount per school, and in addition thereto reasonable travelling expenses, the amount to be determined by the county council. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 181.

154. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint such inspectors as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of inspecting schools in the territorial districts and encouraging the establishment of new schools, and also for conducting any examination prescribed by the Education Department, or reporting on any school matter, and any person or persons so appointed shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for educational purposes. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 182.

Additional remuneration to inspectors in new Districts.

155. It shall be the duty of every county inspector:—

Duties of inspectors.

1. To visit every public school within his jurisdiction once in each term, unless required to do so oftener (for the adjustment of disputes or other purposes) by the county council which appointed him, and to see that every school is conducted according to this Act and the regulations of the Department;

To visit each school once a term.

2. To examine at his visits of inspection, into the condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning; the order and discipline observed; the system of instruction pursued; the mode of keeping the school registers; the average attendance of pupils; the character and condition of the building and premises; and to give such advice to the teachers, pupils and officers of the school as he may consider proper;

Examine the state of the school.

3. To deliver from time to time, public lectures in his district on some subject connected with public school education;

Deliver lectures.

4. To withhold his order for the amount apportioned from the legislative or municipal grant to any school section; (a) When the school was kept open for less than six months in the year; or (b) When the trustees fail to transmit the annual or semi-annual school returns properly filled up; or (c) When the trustees fail to comply with the school Act, or the regulations of the Education Department; or (d) When the teacher uses, or permits to be used, as a text book any book not authorized by the Education Department; and in every case to report to the trustees and to the Education Department his reasons for so doing;

To withhold order for grant in certain cases.

5. To give when desired any information in his power to the Minister of Education, respecting any public school matter within his jurisdiction, and to prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education, on or before the first day of March, an annual report in the form prescribed by the Education Department;

To give information and report to Minister.

7. To recommend to the county or township council such special aid as he may deem advisable to be given to new or weak school sections in the county;

Aid to poor schools.

Call special school meeting.

8. To appoint, in his discretion, the time and place for a special school meeting ;

May give temporary certificates to teachers.

9. To give, at his discretion, any candidate, on due examination, a certificate of qualification to teach a school within his district until the next ensuing professional examination of teachers ;

Deliver up papers on retiring from office.

10. To deliver over to his successor, on retiring from office, copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody, on the order of the county council or public school board appointing him. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 183.

INSPECTORS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Powers and duties of inspectors in cities and towns.

156. Inspectors of cities and of towns separated from the county, shall possess the same qualifications and powers and shall be subject to the same duties as county inspectors under this Act, so far as the same are applicable. They shall also discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of school trustees, by whom they are appointed, or by the regulations of the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 187.

Appointment of inspectors in cities and towns.

157.—(1) Inspectors in cities and in towns separated from the county shall be appointed by the board of public school trustees, and shall be subject to dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by a majority of the members of the board, in case of inefficiency or misconduct, or by a vote of two-thirds of the board without cause, and no such inspector shall be re-appointed without the concurrence of the party who dismissed him. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 184.

When more than one inspector to be appointed.

(2) When the teachers engaged by the trustees of any city exceed three hundred in number the board shall appoint two inspectors, and likewise an additional inspector for every three hundred teachers on the staff above six hundred.

Payment of inspector's salary in towns not separated.

158.—(1) When the public school board of any town not separated from the county has before the passing of this Act appointed an inspector, other than the county inspector within whose district such town is situated, the county treasurer, on demand, shall pay to the order of such board a sum of money equal to the amount collected within such town for the payment of the salary of the county inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 185 ;

Grants in aid of inspector's salary.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct annually the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue of a sum not exceeding \$5 for every teacher occupying a separate room with a separate register, to the school board of any city or town separated from the county, towards the payment of the salary of the public school inspector.

159. No inspector of schools shall, during his tenure of office, engage in or hold any other employment, office or calling which would interfere with the full discharge of his duties as inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 188. Inspector not to hold other offices.

160. In cases where any inspector requires the testimony of witnesses to the truth of any fact alleged in any complaint or appeal made to him or to the Minister of Education or the Education Department, it shall be lawful for such inspector to administer an oath to such witnesses, or to require their solemn affirmation before receiving their testimony. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 189. Inspector to swear witnesses in certain cases.

ALLOWANCE TO ARBITRATORS AND INSPECTORS.

161.—(1) All persons engaged as arbitrators on any matter arising under this Act shall be paid the sum of four dollars per diem and travelling expenses. In making their award the arbitrators shall, among other things, determine the liabilities of the parties concerned therein for the costs of such arbitration, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 190. Allowance arbitrators.

(2) When any complaint is made to an inspector with regard to any matter affecting the validity of the election of a public school trustee, or the procedure of a school meeting requiring the taking of evidence where the cause of complaint arose, the trustees of the school section concerned shall pay the inspector while conducting such investigation the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses. Allowance to inspectors in certain cases.

SUPERANNUATION.

162. Every teacher or inspector whose name is entered as having paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers, may contribute to such fund in such manner as may be prescribed by the Education Department, the sum of at least \$4 annually. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 191. Superannuation fund.

163.—(1) On the decease of any teacher or inspector, his wife, her husband, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher or inspector, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 192. Repayment to wife, etc., of deceased teacher.

(2) No teacher or inspector who has reached the age of sixty years shall be held to be disqualified from superannuation by reason of his having retired from active service before reaching the age of sixty, provided that such teacher or inspector has served for a period of thirty-five years, and that no payment shall be made to such teacher or inspector until he has reached the age of sixty.

Right of
teacher to re-
tire on reach-
ing sixty years
of age.

164.—(1) Every teacher or inspector who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the superannuated teachers' fund as provided by this Act, shall, on reaching the age of sixty years, be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion, and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of \$6 per annum, for every year of such service in Ontario, upon furnishing to the Education Department satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as teacher or inspector;

Supplemen-
tary pension.

(2) Every pension payable under this Act may be supplemented out of local funds by any municipal council or public school board at its pleasure;

Application of
section.

(3) To remove doubts—nothing in this section contained shall be held as applying to any person who, prior to 1871, had ceased to be engaged in his profession as a teacher, and had not, prior to the 30th day of March, 1885, contributed to the said fund, and no payment for arrears shall be hereafter received. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 193.

Teachers
under sixty.

165. Every teacher or inspector, under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid, and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing to the Education Department from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 194.

\$1 per annum
extra to cer-
tain teachers.

166. Every teacher or inspector entitled to receive an allowance from the superannuated teachers' fund, who holds a first or second class provincial certificate, or a first-class county board certificate, or who is a principal of a high school or collegiate institute, shall, in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance at the rate of \$1 per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as principal of a high school or collegiate institute. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 195.

Proviso in
regard to
good moral
character.

167. The retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when requested) to the satisfaction of the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 196.

Teacher
resuming
profession.

168. If any pensioned teacher or inspector shall, with the consent of the Education Department, resume the profession of teaching or inspecting, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended from the time of his being so engaged. In case such teacher or inspector is again placed on the superannuation list a pension for the additional time of service shall be allowed him, on his compliance with this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 197, 198.

Again
retiring.

169. Any teacher or inspector who, having resumed his profession, draws or continues to draw upon the superannuation fund for any part of his allowance as a superannuated teacher, shall forfeit all claim to the fund, and his name shall be struck off the list of superannuated teachers. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 199. Forfeiture of claims.

170. In the case of those teachers or inspectors who may not avail themselves of the provisions of sections 162 or 171 of this Act, the provisions of sections 163 to 171 inclusive shall apply so far as relates to all sums of money already paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 200. Teachers not availing themselves of Act.

171. Any teacher who retires from the profession, or any teacher or inspector who desires to remove his name from the list of contributors to the superannuated teachers' fund, shall be entitled to receive back from the Minister of Education one-half of any sums paid by him or her to the fund, through the public school inspector, or otherwise. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 201. Repayment to contributors.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

172.—(1) The trustees of every public school shall admit to their school any non-resident pupils who reside nearer such school than the school in their own section, providing always the inspector reports the accommodation of the school room sufficient for the admission of such pupils. In case of dispute as to the distance from the school, the decision of the inspector shall be final. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 202 (1). Admission of non-resident pupils.

(2) The parents or guardians of such non-resident children shall pay to the trustees of the school to which their children have been admitted such fees monthly as may be mutually agreed upon, provided such fees, together with the taxes paid to such school (if any), do not exceed the average cost of the instruction of the pupils of such school. Fees of non-resident pupils.

(3) Any person residing in one school section, and sending his children to a neighbouring school, shall, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed on his taxable property for the school purposes of the section in which he resides, but it shall be lawful for any board of trustees to remit so much of the school rates of any such person as would be the equivalent of the fees paid to the trustees of the neighbouring section. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 124. A resident of one section sending his children to another section.

(4) In case a county council establishes a house of refuge in any county any person of school age maintained in such house of refuge shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed a non-resident, and the county council shall pay to the trustees of the school attended by such person or persons such monthly fees as may be mutually agreed upon, provided such fees do not exceed the average cost of the instruction of the pupils of such school. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 203. Pupils in house of refuge.

HOLIDAYS.

173.—(1) The public school teaching year shall consist of two terms: in townships the first shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the 22nd day of December; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January, and end on the 30th day of June;

Terms.

(2) In cities, towns and incorporated villages the first term shall begin on the last Monday of August, and end on the 22nd day of December; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January, and end on the 30th day of June, with holidays during the week following Easter Sunday;

(3) Every Saturday, every public holiday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the authorities of the municipality in which the school section is situated, shall be a holiday in public schools. R. S. O. c. 225 s. 204 (1), (2).

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

Only authorized text-books to be used.

174. No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books in a model or public school, except such as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the legislative grant shall be paid by the inspector to any school in which unauthorized books are used. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 205.

Change of text-book.

175. Any authorized text book in actual use in any public or model school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees and the inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 206.

Substitution of unauthorized text-books.

176. In case any teacher or other person shall negligently or wilfully substitute any unauthorized text book in place of any authorized text book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10 payable to the municipality for public school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 207.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Remuneration.

177. The Minister of Education shall have power to appoint one or more persons, as he may deem expedient, to inquire into and report to him upon any school matter; such inspector or other person or persons shall be entitled to such remuneration out of any moneys appropriated by the

Legislature for that purpose as may be deemed just and equitable, considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. Such person or persons, or any of them, shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, or require them to make solemn affirmation of the truth of the matters they may be examined upon. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 226.

Power to commissioners to administer oaths.

178. In any matter of inquiry which the Minister is by law authorized to institute, make or direct, a writ or writs of subpoena *ad testificandum* and also *duces tecum* may issue from the High Court upon the *præcipe* of the Minister of Education therefor, containing the names of the witnesses intended to be summoned thereby, to be directed to such person or persons for him or them to attend and give evidence under oath, at such times, and places, and before such person or persons as the Minister shall appoint, and any default of any such person in obeying any such subpoena shall be punishable as in the like case in any action or cause in the said Court. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 227.

Compelling attendance of witnesses.

APPEALS FROM DIVISION COURT DECISIONS.

179. The Judge of any Division Court wherein any action between teachers, inspectors, trustees, or others acting under this Act, or *The High Schools Act*, is tried, may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Minister of Education to appeal the case. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 228.

Appeals from division courts.
Rev. Stat. c. 226.

180. The Minister may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to the High Court at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled "The Minister of Education for Ontario, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)." But nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the right of any of the parties to the action exercising the ordinary right of appeal. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 229.

Minister may appeal to high court.

181. The Judge whose decision is thus appealed from, shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Registrar of the Division of the High Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto. After notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided no further proceeding shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by the High Court. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 230, 231.

Judges to send papers to high court.

No further proceedings to be taken after notice of appeal.

182. On the Judge receiving a notice of appeal from his decision (under the authority of this Act), he shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Minister of Education, the

Judge to certify proceedings to the Minister.

Order of
Court.

Proceedings
in division
court when
appeal
decided.

Costs.

statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections thereto. The High Court shall give such order or direction to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon receipt of such order, direction, and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith. R. S. O. c. 225, ss. 232, 233, 236.

183. The Court may also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Minister, and charged as contingent expenses of his office. R. S. O. c. 225 ss. 234, 235.

SCHOOL VISITORS.

Public School
visitors
defined.

184. All judges, members of the Legislature, members of county councils, and aldermen shall be school visitors in the municipalities where they respectively reside. All clergymen shall be school visitors in the municipalities where they have pastoral charge. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 238 (1), (2).

Authority to
visit public
schools.

185. All school visitors may visit the public schools as in this Act provided. They may also attend the examination of schools, and at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and any others present, as they deem expedient. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 239.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

Information
to county
Clerk.

186. If any township clerk neglects or refuses to prepare and furnish the map of the school sections of his municipality as required by this Act, or if he neglects for one month to make any return required by this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, for the school purposes of his municipality, at the instance of any ratepayer thereof. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 242.

Penalty for
making a false
declaration.

187. No person shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote at any school meeting or election of school trustees; and any person convicted of a contravention of this section, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of General Sessions; or by a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$10 to be sued for and recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the public school trustees of the city, town, village, school section, or other division, for its use. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 243.

188. If any person elected as a school trustee attends any meetings of the school board as such, after being disqualified under this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 for every meeting so attended. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 244. Fine on disqualified person acting as trustee.

189. No trustee of a school section shall hold the office of public school inspector, or be a master or teacher within the section of which he is a trustee; nor shall the master or teacher of any public, high, or separate school hold the office of trustee, nor shall an inspector be a teacher or trustee of any public, high or separate school while he holds the office of inspector. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 245. Trustees not to hold certain offices.

190. Any trustee who is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be an actual resident within the school section for which he is a trustee, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat and the remaining trustee or trustees shall declare his seat vacant and forthwith order a new election. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 246. Seat vacated by conviction for crime, etc.

191. Any trustee who has any pecuniary interest, profit or promise or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or in the name of another, with the corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work, engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and on the complaint of the remaining trustee or trustees, the county judge may declare the seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election, provided always that it shall be lawful for the trustees of any rural school section to allow the secretary or secretary-treasurer such compensation for his services, for the purposes specified in this Act as may be approved at the annual meeting of the ratepayers and duly entered in the minutes. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 247. Seat vacated by interest in contract with corporation.

192. In case any annual or other rural school meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, every trustee or other person whose duty it was to give the notice, shall forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the rural school section, for the use thereof. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 248. Penalty for not calling school meetings.

193. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any one who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any public school established and conducted under its authority, or other school, by rude or indecent behavior, or by making a noise either within the place or where such school is Penalty for disturbing a school or school meeting.

kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for public school purposes to the school section, city, town, or village within which the offence was committed, a sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 249.

Penalty for refusing to serve as trustee.

194. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to serve he shall forfeit the sum of \$5. R. S. O. c. 215, s. 250.

Penalty for refusing to perform duties.

195. Every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of \$20 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section or division, or by any person whatsoever for its use, as authorized by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 251.

Penalty for refusing to exercise corporate powers.

196. If the trustees of any public school wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, any trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing to exercise such power shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 252.

Penalty on chairman for neglect.

197. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the county inspector a minute of the proceedings of an annual or other rural school section meeting over which he has presided, within ten days after the holding of such meeting shall be liable, on the complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than \$5 to be recovered as provided by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 253.

Liability for neglect to take security.

198. If any trustees of any school section refuse or neglect to take proper security from the secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom they entrust school moneys, they shall be held personally responsible for the moneys. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 254.

Responsibility in case of lost school moneys.

199. If any part of the public school fund or moneys is embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any trustee, secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against the loss has not been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted the security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and such sums may be recovered from him or them by the person entitled to receive the same, by action in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 255.

200. No secretary-treasurer appointed by the school trustees of any school section, and no person having been such secretary-treasurer, and no trustee or other person who may have in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, trustee or otherwise, shall wrongfully withhold, or neglect or refuse to deliver up, or account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the school trustees for the school section then in office, or by other competent authority; and such withholding, neglect or refusal to deliver up or account for, shall be punishable, as provided in the three following sections of this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 256.

Penalty on secretary-treasurer, or trustee for refusing to account.

201.—(1) Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of the trustees, or any two ratepayers in a school section supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, the Judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or trustee, or other person, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order;

Mode of proceeding.

(2) Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by the Judge, shall serve the order personally on the person complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 257 (1), (2).

202. At the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the person complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, the judge shall order the person complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the Judge may tax. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 258.

Judge to issue order.

203. In the event of non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any or either of them, the Judge shall order the said person to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until the Judge be satisfied that the person has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees, or other competent authority as aforesaid; upon proof of his having so done, the Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 259.

Effect of non-compliance with judge order.

Other remedy
not affected.

204. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees, or other competent authority, may have against the secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or his sureties, or against any trustee or other person as aforesaid. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 260.

Penalty on
trustees
refusing infor-
mation, etc.,
to auditor.

205. The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, shall not refuse to furnish the auditors of any accounts of a rural school section, or either of them, with any papers or information in their power, and which may be required of them relative to their school accounts, and any contravention of this section upon prosecution therefor by either of the auditors, or any ratepayer, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 261.

Penalty for
neglect to
send half-
yearly returns.

206. In case the trustees of any rural school section neglect to transmit to the county inspector, on or before the 30th day of June, and the 31st day of December in every year, a correct and verified statement of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding, then the school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months, and the trustees so neglecting shall be personally responsible for the amount of the loss of such apportionment. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 262.

Penalty for
delaying
yearly report.

207. In case the trustees of any school section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to their county inspector by the 15th day of January in every year, each of them shall, for every week after such 15th day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for by the county inspector; and collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 263.

Penalty for
false school
reports and
registers.

208.—(1) If any trustee of a public school knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a public school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, the trustee or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the public school fund of the municipality the sum of \$20 for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and the trustee or teacher may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor;

Recovery by
distress.

(2) If upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of the Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender;

(3) The penalty, when so paid or collected, shall by the Justice, be paid over to the said public school fund. Application of penalty. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 264.

209.—(1) The trustees of every school section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by or lost to the school section in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office; Trustees personally responsible for moneys lost.

(2) The amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R. S. O. c. 225 s. 265.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

210.—(1) No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the normal, model, public, or high schools or collegiate institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale, or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 266. No inspector, trustee, teacher, etc., to act as agent for the sale of books, maps, etc.

(2) Any teacher who refuses to give up possession of any visitor's book, school register, school house key or any any other school property in his possession shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution is made; and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees. Refusal to give up key, etc.

HOW FINES AND PENALTIES MAY BE RECOVERED.

211.—(1) Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceedings, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced with costs, by and before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, city, town, or village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred; How penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

(2) If the fine or penalty and costs are not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied and collected with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by the Police Magistrate or Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, city, town, or village, or other party entitled thereto;

(3) In default of such distress, the Police Magistrate or Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, are sooner paid. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 267 (1-3).

CONFIRMING AND SAVING CLAUSES.

School lands granted before 1850 vested in trustees for school purposes.

212. All lands which previous to the 24th day of July 1850, were granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to any person or persons in trust for common school purposes, and held by such person or persons and their heirs or other successors in the trust, and have been heretofore vested in the public school trustees of the school section or division in which such lands are respectively situate, shall continue vested in such trustees, and shall continue to be held by said trustees and their successors upon the like trusts and subject to the same conditions and estates upon or subject to which the said lands are now respectively held. R. S. O. c. 225, s. 268.

Law as to Roman Catholic separate schools not affected.

213. Chapter 225 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, and chapter 51 of the Statutes passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not in any manner or for any purpose be deemed or taken to alter, vary, affect or repeal any provision of law relating to Roman Catholic Separate Schools or the supporters thereof.

FORM A.

(Section 117.)

FORM OF SCHOOL DEBENTURE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

\$ _____ of _____ County of _____, No. _____
Debenture of the School Loan.
 The corporation of the _____ of _____ hereby promises to pay to Bearer at the Bank of _____, at _____, the sum of _____ dollars, lawful money of Canada, _____ year from the date hereof; and to pay interest at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum, half-yearly, to the Bearer of the annexed coupons respectively, upon the presentation thereof at the said Bank.

Issued at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____, by virtue and under the authority of *The Public Schools Act, 1891*, of Ontario, and pursuant to By-law No. _____ of said _____ of _____, passed on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____, intituled "A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of _____ dollars for the purpose therein mentioned" (or as the case may be).

A. B., Reeve, or Mayor.

C. D., Treasurer.

COUPON, No.

The Corporation of the _____ of _____ will pay the Bearer at the Bank of _____, at _____, on the _____ day of _____, the sum of _____ dollars, interest due on that day on Debenture No. _____ C. D., Treasurer.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act Consolidating and Revising the High Schools Act.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

GENERAL.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The High Schools Act, 1891.*" Short title.
2. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears.
 - (1) "High Schools" shall include collegiate institutes, unless a contrary meaning appears; R. S. O. c. 226, s. 2. "High Schools."
 - (2) "Municipality" shall mean a city, town, incorporated village or township, but shall not mean a county; "Municipality."
 - (3) "County" shall also include counties united for municipal purposes; "County."
 - (4) "District" shall mean the municipalities and parts of municipalities over which the high school board of trustees has jurisdiction as a corporation; "District."
 - (5) "County pupils" shall mean pupils whose parents or guardians reside in the county in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated, but not within the limits of any high school district of such county; "County pupils."
 - (6) "Resident pupils" shall mean pupils whose parents or guardians reside in the district in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated; "Resident pupils."
 - (7) "Non-resident pupils" shall mean (a) pupils whose parents or guardians do not reside in the county, city or town separated from the county in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated, or (b) pupils whose parents or guardians reside in a high school district of the county other than the district in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated; "Non-resident pupils."
 - (8) "Permanent improvements" shall mean such expenditure as may be necessary for the purchase or rental of a residence for the teacher, or for the purchase or rental of a school site and the erection or rental of a school house, or for the enlargement of both or either of them, or for permanently changing the system of heating and ventilation, the erection of fences, out-houses and gymnasium, or for the purchase of school furniture, maps and apparatus, library, and all other appliances required by the Regulations of the Education Department for High Schools; "Permanent improvements."

"Maintenance."

(9) "Maintenance" shall mean such expenditure as may be necessary for ordinary repairs in the teacher's residence or for the improvement of the grounds attached thereto, and for the salaries of teachers, officers and servants of the board and for conducting the entrance examination prescribed by this Act and for repairs to school buildings, outhouses, gymnasium, and fences and for the improvement of the school grounds, the repair of school furniture, and sundry expenses for ordinary school purposes and such annual additions to the library, apparatus, and other school appliances as may be required by the Regulations of the Education Department for High Schools.

Trustees to be a corporation.

3. The trustees of every high school district shall be a corporation, by the name of "The — High School Board," (prefixing to the term "High School," or "Collegiate Institute," the name of the municipality within which such high school or collegiate institute is situated), and shall have and possess all the powers usually enjoyed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The trustees of every high school shall hold office until their successors are appointed and the new board is organized. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 21 (1).

UNION OF PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL BOARDS.

Boards of education.

4.—(1) The union of the trustees of any public and high school for the joint management of the public and high schools of any municipality shall form one corporation under the name of "The Board of Education" for the city, town, incorporated village or township of — (as the case may be). Such board shall have the powers of trustees of both public and high school trustees. A majority of the members shall form a quorum. R. S. O. c. 225, s 219, 220.

Dissolution boards.

(2) If at any meeting of a board of education called for that purpose a majority of all the members thereof, vote in favour of the dissolution of the board such board shall be dissolved on and after the close of the current year; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 221.

Members of board for high school to be high school trustees.

(3) In case any board of education is dissolved, the members of such board of education who were appointed on behalf of the high school shall be the board of trustees for such high school, to hold office the full term of their appointment or until changed according to the provisions of this Act;

Division of property at dissolution.

(4) In the case of such dissolution as aforesaid all school property held by the corporation for high school purposes shall be vested in the high school board of trustees, subject to any trust for public school purposes attached thereto; and any other property held or possessed jointly by the corporation before dissolution shall be divided as may be agreed

upon by the trustees of the high school and public school respectively at a meeting called for that purpose. If no division is made within six months, then the division shall be made forthwith by the council of the municipality within which the high school is situated; R. S. O. c. 225, s. 222, 223.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the trustees of any high school to unite hereafter with the trustees of any public school to form a board of education. R.S.O. c. 225, s. 225.

Union of public and high schools hereafter unlawful.

5. All appointments, agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to high schools existing at the passing of this Act, and all powers and duties connected therewith, shall continue in full force and effect, subject to the provisions of this Act. R.S.O c. 226, s. 3.

Existing high school organizations continued.

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

6.—(1) All high school districts in existence on the passing of this Act shall remain as then constituted until changed by the municipal council of the county by which they were established, or until altered as is hereinafter provided, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering with any suit or action now pending before any court of competent jurisdiction in which the validity of any high school district is called in question; R. S. O. c. 226, s. 3, 5.

High school districts continued.

(2) Where prior to the first day of January, 1878, the municipal council of any county did by by-law set apart and constitute any portion of the county as a separate district for high school purposes, the by-law, if not heretofore set aside, repealed, or quashed by any lawful authority in that behalf shall, to all intents and for all purposes be considered and taken as valid, legal and binding, and the high school districts thereby constituted or intended to be constituted, shall also for all purposes be deemed, and taken as having been lawfully and validly constituted; 53 V., c. 72.

By-laws setting apart portions of counties for high school purposes.

(3) Any right of appeal from any judge of the High Court of Justice or from a Divisional Court of the said High Court which any party or corporation had on the seventh day of April, 1890, with regard to the validity of any by-law establishing a high school district is hereby revived.

Right of appeal in certain cases revived.

7.—(1) On the petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any municipality contiguous to a high school district, or, on the petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any portion of a municipality contiguous to a high school district, the municipal council of such municipality shall, by by-law, unite the whole, or such portion thereof as is set forth in the said petition, to such high school district for high school purposes, and such union shall take effect on the first of January next following the lapse of six months after the adoption of such by-law;

Union of portions of municipalities for high school purposes.

Withdrawal
from union.

(2) In like manner and on like petition any municipality or any portion thereof forming part of a high school district, may withdraw from such high school district without the concurrence or any other act on the part of the other municipality or municipalities composing the high school district, but any by-law for such withdrawal shall not come into operation until the first day of January next following the lapse of six months from the passing thereof, and such withdrawal shall not relieve the municipality or any portion thereof so withdrawn from any rates legally imposed for the issue of debentures or from any other debts incurred while such municipality or part thereof was attached to such high school district. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 33.

Certificate of
clerk to be
evidence as to
number of
ratepayers.

(3) The certificate of the clerk of the municipality with respect to the number of ratepayers in such municipality, or part thereof to which the petition heretofore mentioned is intended to refer, shall be final and conclusive.

NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.

Establishment
and discontin-
uance of high
schools.

8.—(1) On or before the first of July in any year, the municipal council of any county may, subject to approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, pass a by-law for the establishment of a new high school in any municipality, containing not fewer than one thousand inhabitants, according to the last municipal census, and the municipal council of any county may in like manner discontinue, at the end of the current calendar year, any high school already established ;

In cities.

(2) Where it is proposed to form a high school district to be composed of more municipalities than one, the county council may pass a by-law for the establishment of a high school in any incorporated village, although containing less than one thousand inhabitants, within the proposed district, but such by-law shall not be operative until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the adjoining municipalities have passed by-laws as provided by section 7 of this Act, for uniting with such incorporated village so as to constitute a district containing at least 3,000 inhabitants according to the last Dominion census ;

(3) The municipal council of a city may establish as many high schools in such city as it may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R. S. O. c. 226, ss. 7, 8, 9, 10.

Instruction to
be given in
high schools.

9.—(1) In every high school, instruction shall be given in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education ; the natural sciences, with special reference to agriculture ; the elements of mathematics and physics ; and the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, so far as to prepare students for matriculation into the University of Toronto. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 12.

(2) Preparatory schools or classes shall be abolished on and after the 1st of January next ensuing after the passage of this Act. Preparatory classes abolished.

10. On the report of the Minister of Education, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, any high school having (1) suitable school buildings, out-buildings, grounds and appliances for physical training; (2) a library, containing standard books of reference in the subjects of the high school curriculum; (3) a laboratory, with the necessary chemicals, and apparatus for teaching the elements of the sciences; (4) a staff of at least five teachers, four being specialists one in each of the following departments: Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Modern Languages, including English, and any one of the staff being a specialist in the Commercial Department; (5) such other assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects on the curriculum of studies approved by the Education Department for collegiate institutes; may be constituted a collegiate institute by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Collegiate institute, how constituted R. S. O. c. 226, s. 13

TRUSTEES.

11. Every high school corporation shall consist of at least six trustees. In the case of high schools situated in any municipality within the jurisdiction of the county, three of such trustees shall be appointed by the county council, and additional trustees shall be appointed by the municipalities composing the high school district as follows, that is to say:— Number and appointment of high school trustees.

(1) Where a high school district is composed of one municipality the municipal council thereof shall appoint three additional trustees; where a high school district is composed of two municipalities, each municipality shall appoint two additional trustees; and where a district is composed of more than two municipalities, each municipality shall appoint one additional trustee. Any portion of a municipality assessed for \$50,000, included in a high school district, shall be considered a municipality for the purposes of this section. In every case one of the trustees appointed by the county council and one trustee in each municipality composing the high school district shall retire each year;

(2) Where a high school district is composed of a county, the county council shall appoint six trustees for such district, two of whom shall retire every year;

(3) In cities and in towns separated from the county, the municipal council thereof shall appoint six trustees for each of the high schools of such city or town; where the high schools in a city do not exceed three in number the municipal council shall appoint six trustees for each high school, and the trustees so

appointed shall, with such additional trustees as are authorized by this Act, form one corporation. The municipal council of every city and town shall, by by-law, provide for the annual retirement of so many of the trustees appointed by the council as shall secure a complete rotation every three years;

(4) Where the trustees of any high school situated in a city or in a town separated from the county, notify the county clerk that such high school is open to county pupils on the same terms as high schools in the municipalities not separated from the county, the county council may, from time to time, appoint three additional trustees of and for such high school so long as the school is open to county pupils on the terms aforesaid;

(5) The separate school board of the city, town, or incorporated village in which a high school is situated, may appoint one trustee of and for such high school board, who shall hold office for one year, provided always, in the case of a board of education, that such trustee shall not take part in any of the proceedings affecting the public school; R. S. O. c. 226, s. 14, 15, 16, 17, 20.

(6) Except in the case of a board of education, the public school trustees of every city, town, or incorporated village in which a high school is situated, may appoint annually one trustee of and for such high school board, who shall hold office for one year.

Vacancies,
who filled.

12.—(1) Vacancies arising from the annual retirement of trustees shall be filled at the first meeting thereof after being duly organized in each year by the municipal councils or by the boards of trustees empowered under this Act to make the appointments; and vacancies arising from death, resignation, or removal from the high school district or county, or otherwise, shall be filled forthwith by the municipal council or board of trustees having the right of appointment, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person whose place has become vacant. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 18.

Qualification
of trustees.

(2) Any resident ratepayer 21 years of age who is not a member of the municipal council of the municipality or county in which the high school is situated shall be qualified to serve as a high school trustee, or as a member of a board of education. This sub-section shall not apply to any person now serving as a high school trustee or as a member of a board of education until his present term of office as trustee has expired.

First Meeting.

First meeting
of board.

13.—(1) The first annual meeting of every board of trustees or board of education shall be held at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon of the first Wednesday of February or at such

hour of the same day as may have been determined by resolution of the former board, and shall be organized by the election of a chairman, who shall be a member of the board, and a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer. A Quorum. majority of the board shall form a quorum ;

(2) The secretary or secretary-treasurer for the previous year shall preside at the first meeting of the board until the chairman is elected, or if there be no secretary or secretary-treasurer then such member of the board shall preside as may be appointed for that purpose ;

Secretary to
preside at first
meeting until
chairman
elected.

(3) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman, the trustee who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member of the board.

Equality of
votes on the
election of
chairman.

(4) The chairman or presiding officer of the board may vote with the other members of the board on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 22, 23, 24.

Chairman
to vote.

Duties of Trustees.

14. It shall be the duty of every board of trustees and they shall have power:—

Duties of
trustees.

1. To fix the times and places of the board meetings, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a full and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings ;

Fix meetings
of board.

2. To take charge of the high school for which they have been appointed trustees, to keep the school buildings in proper repair, to provide from time to time suitable furniture and equipment, and to see that the grounds and all the property of the corporation are duly protected ;

Charge of
high school.

3. To settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending the high school, subject to the provisions of this Act, to fix the times of payment, and, when necessary, to sue for and recover such amounts ;

Collection of
fees for
tuition.

4. To give the necessary orders upon the treasurer of the board for the payment of the salaries of the teachers and other officers and servants of the high school, and for any other necessary expenses ;

Orders for
salaries and
expenses.

5. To apply to the municipal council or councils, liable under this Act, on or before the first day of August, for such sums as the board may require for the maintenance of the high school, or for any sums not exceeding five hundred dollars in one year for permanent improvements ;

Application to
council for
sums for
maintenance.

6 To take such security from the treasurer of the board as they may deem expedient ;

Security from
treasurer.

- Expulsion of pupils.** 7. To expel, on the report of the principal, any pupil whose conduct may be deemed injurious to the welfare of the school; and to expel any pupil whose parents or guardians neglect or refuse to pay the tuition fees of such pupil after reasonable notice;
- Appointment and removal of teachers.** 8. To appoint and remove such teachers, officers and servants as they may deem expedient, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties;
- Accommodation for pupils.** 9. To provide adequate accommodation according to the regulations of the Education Department for all resident pupils, and in the case of high schools receiving aid from the county for county pupils also, subject to section 33 of this Act;
- Certify fees received.** 10. To certify to the treasurer of the county on or before the first of August in each year, the amount of fees collected from county pupils for the calendar year next preceding;
- Conduct of school.** 11. To see that the high school is conducted according to the provisions of this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department;
- Annual report to minister.** 12. To prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education, the annual report before the 15th of January, and the semi-annual reports at the close of each half year, in accordance with forms provided by the Education Department. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 25.

SITES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

- Selection of site restricted.** 15. A high school site shall not be selected in a township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner without his consent. 51 V. c. 37, s. 2.
- Enlargement of school site.** 16. It shall be competent for the trustees to enlarge any existing high school site, as required by the regulations of the Education Department, provided no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden, pleasure ground or dwelling house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. 51 V. c. 37, s. 3.
- Arbitration in case of disagreement.** 17. If the owner of any land selected by the board of trustees of any high school for a site, or for high school purposes or for the enlargement of the high school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of such high school, then such owner and trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators thus appointed, together with the senior county Judge of the county in which the site in dispute is situated, or in the case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him on his behalf as third arbitrator, or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land. 51 V. c. 37, s. 4.

18. If the owner of land selected for a school site, as provided by the preceding section, neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the county Judge, with the arbitrator appointed by the trustees, to meet and determine the matter; and in such cases the county Judge shall have a second or casting vote, if he and such arbitrator do not agree. 51 V. c. 37, s. 5.

Proceedings when owner refuses to appoint an arbitrator.

19. The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to settle all claims or rights of incumbrancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner, in respect of the land required for the purpose of the high school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant, and after hearing and determining his claims or rights, and, upon tender of the amount of such damage to the owner or other person entitled thereto, or to any part of such amount, by the trustees, the land shall be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. 51 V. c. 37, s. 6.

Powers of arbitrators.

20. If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrator to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, by giving the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment. 51 V. c. 37, s. 7.

Proceedings when one arbitrator is absent.

21. Any award for a high school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned therein, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatsoever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of the secretary of the board of trustees verifying the same. 51 V. c. 37, s. 8.

Award to constitute title.

22. The costs of arbitration shall be paid by the parties concerned in such proportion as may be determined by the arbitrators. 51 V. c. 37, s. 9.

Costs.

23. All corporations and persons whatever, tenants in tail or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femmes-covets, or other person, seized, possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to high school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever;

Who may convey.

and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. 51 V. c. 37, s. 10.

Notice in case owner is absent or unknown.

24. If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose is absent from the county in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent enquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such a time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county; and he may, in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. 51 V. c. 37, s. 11.

Particulars of notice.

25. The notice shall contain a short description of the land, and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the sum certified as aforesaid; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of that sum is not accepted; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the owner; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct. 51 V. c. 37, s. 12.

Appointment of arbitrator by Judge.

26. If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid for the property. 51 V. c. 37, s. 13.

Responsibility of trustees as to compensation.

27. Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land; and after the trustees have taken possession of land any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same or any portion thereof, shall as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly whenever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party. 51 V. c. 37, s. 14.

Deposit of compensation money by trustees.

28. If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees

deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and deposit the amount of the compensation with the High Court, or in such other manner as the County Judge may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on an affidavit of the secretary of the board of trustees verifying the same. 51 V. c. 37, s. 15.

Property vested in Trustees.

29. All property heretofore granted, devised or acquired in any municipality, and vested in any person or persons, or corporation, for high school purposes, or which may hereafter be so granted, devised or acquired, shall be deemed and be taken as having vested absolutely in the board of high school trustees, and the board shall have full power to convey, sell, transfer, or lease such property, upon the adoption of a resolution by the board that such property is no longer required for high school purposes, and the proceeds of such sale, transfer or lease shall be applied for the use of such high school. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 26. High school property vested in trustees.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR MAINTENANCE.

30. The municipal council of every county shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year pay for the maintenance of every high school in any town not separated from the county, or in any incorporated village or township within the county, an amount equal to the amount apportioned by the Minister of Education for each of such high schools. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 32. Aid to high schools from counties.

31.—(1) Where the proportionate cost of the maintenance of county pupils at any high school, exceeds, or is alleged to exceed, the amount of money granted by the county council under the preceding section, and of the fees received for county pupils, the county shall be liable for a further sum, in the proportion as nearly as may be which the average attendance of county pupils enrolled at such high school during the preceding three years bears to the average attendance of all the pupils enrolled at the same school for the same period of three years. In the case of new high schools the period herein mentioned for which the average attendance is to be reckoned, shall be the number of years for which such school was open, not exceeding three years. When further grant from county to be made.

Maintenance
of county
pupils in city
or town high
school.

(2) Where the trustees of any high school situated in a city or in a town separated from the county notify the county clerk that such high school is open to county pupils on the same terms as high schools in the municipalities not separated from the county, the county council shall in all such cases pay the proportionate cost of the maintenance of county pupils at such high schools subject to the provisions of this Act.

Disputes as to
grants to be
referred to
county Judge.

(3) The trustees of a high school and the county council may by mutual agreement settle the proportionate amount to be paid by the county for the maintenance of county pupils under this section, but in the event of their inability to agree with respect to such amount either party may refer the matter in dispute to the county judge, who shall have power to settle the same. Where the county judge is a member of the high school board, or where he is unable for any reason to act as referee, the junior county judge, if not a member of the high school board, shall act as referee, or if the junior judge is unable for any reason to act, or if there be no junior judge the senior judge of the adjoining county with the greatest population according to the last Dominion census shall act as referee. Any award made by the referee shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period of three years.

(4) In all cases of dispute the trustees of the high school shall submit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of their high school for maintenance for each of the preceding years under consideration, such statement to be certified by the auditors authorized under this Act to audit high school accounts; and also a statement of the names, residence and attendance of resident, non-resident and county pupils for the same time each year of a like period, such last mentioned statement to be certified by the chairman of the board. The chairman shall also certify as to the amount of the legislative grant received for the time under consideration and the referee shall deduct the amount so certified from the whole cost of maintenance of each high school, in determining the liability of the county for the maintenance of county pupils.

Costs of
reference.

(5) The costs of reference to the county judge shall be paid by the municipal council of the county and the trustees of the high school concerned, in the proportion which the county pupils bear to all the pupils enrolled in such high school.

Rate for high
school pur-
poses to be
levied by
county coun-
cil.

(6) The municipal council of every county shall levy and collect from the municipalities composing the county the sum or sums for which the county is annually liable for the proportionate maintenance of county pupils less the fees paid by county pupils as certified to the county treasurer by the high school board.

32. The municipal council or councils of every high school district shall levy and collect each year from their respective municipalities such sum or sums as the trustees of the high school may deem necessary for the maintenance of the high school in addition to that received from the county council and other sources under this Act, and a further sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, in any one year, if required by the trustees for permanent improvements, and said sum shall be levied by one uniform rate over the whole district.

Councils in high school districts to levy rates.

GRANTS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

33. All sums of money required by the trustees of any high school for permanent improvements exceeding five hundred dollars shall be raised by assessment on the ratepayers of the municipality or municipalities composing the high school district, on the application of the board of trustees to the municipal council or councils of the district, made on or before the first of August in each year, and in the event of the municipal council, where the high school district is composed of one municipality, or in the event of a majority of the municipalities composing the high school district approving of such application, the municipality within which the high school is situated shall issue debentures therefor in the manner provided for the issue of municipal debentures under *The Municipal Act* of 1887. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 35 (1).

Assessments for improvements exceeding \$500.

34.—(1) In the case of a high school district composed of one municipality, when the council thereof refuses, or when the high school district is composed of two municipalities, when the council of one municipality refuses, or when a majority of the municipalities composing the high school district refuse to raise or borrow such sum of money aforesaid by debentures, the said council or councils shall, on the request of the trustees, submit such application to the vote of the municipality or municipalities concerned, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of a majority of the electors in the high school district qualified to vote upon a by-law for creating debts being thereby obtained, it shall be the duty of the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated to raise or borrow such sum. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 35 (2).

Refusal of municipal council to provide funds.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

(2) When the high school district is composed of more municipalities than one, the municipal council of each municipality composing the district shall pay to the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated such proportion of the loan raised for high school purposes as the equalized assessment of each municipality or part thereof belonging to the high school district, bears to the equalized assessment of the whole district. Provided always that

Equalization of rates.

nothing herein contained shall prevent the municipality within which the high school is situated from assuming the full cost of permanent improvements, or from undertaking to pay any debentures that may be issued for such purpose notwithstanding that such municipality forms only a part of the high school district ;

Rev. Stat.
c. 184.

(3) The municipal council or councils of any high school district, or a majority of them, may, if deemed expedient, without submitting the same to a vote of the ratepayers of the municipality or municipalities comprising the district, as required by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, pass a by-law or by-laws for the purpose of raising or borrowing money, on the application of the high school board for permanent improvements ; R. S. O. c. 226, s. 35 (4).

Term of
debentures.

(4) Any debenture for any loan of money for school purposes may be for such term of years, not exceeding thirty, as the municipal council may think fit, or the municipal council may in its discretion make the principal of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act*. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 35 (3).

Rev. Stat. c.
184.

Assessments
for maintain-
ance or
permanent
improve-
ments.

35. The council of any municipality may raise by assessment in addition to that required to be raised by this Act, such further sums of money as may be deemed expedient by the council for the maintenance or permanent improvement of any high school. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 36.

Payment over
of money to
high school
treasurer.

36.—(1) All moneys raised under the authority of this Act, shall be paid over to the high school treasurer, entitled to receive the same, on or before the 15th day of December in every year ;

Security to be
given by
treasurer.

(2) The treasurer of every high school board shall give security to the board appointing him for the due and faithful performance of his duties, and shall submit his accounts to the auditors of the municipality in which the high school is situated, whose duty it shall be to audit such accounts in the same way as the municipal treasurer's accounts are audited. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 37.

HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

County
pupils.

37.—(1) County pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the municipal council of the county may deem expedient, provided always such fees shall be uniform and shall not exceed one dollar per month. The scale of fees so fixed shall take effect from the beginning of the high school term next ensuing after adoption thereof by the county council, and shall continue in force for three years.

(2) Non-resident pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the board of trustees may deem expedient, provided always such fee shall not be greater than the cost of maintenance at such high school, nor less than the fees imposed by the council on county pupils;

(3) Resident pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the trustees of the high school may deem expedient.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

38.—(1) A uniform entrance examination for the admission of pupils to high schools shall be held annually in every high school district according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department. Examinations may be held at such other places in every county as shall be recommended by the county council of which notice shall be given to the inspector by the county clerk. Such places shall be affiliated for the purposes of the examination with a high school in the same inspectoral division. R.S.O. c. 226, s. 38. Entrance examination.

(2) Every high school district shall be under one board of examiners. The trustees of the public and separate schools of the city, town or incorporated village in which a high school is situated shall on or before the 1st day of June each appoint an examiner, for the purpose of such examination. The inspector or inspectors of public schools of the inspectoral district within which the high school is situated and the principal of the high school shall be *ex-officio* members of such board;

(3) The persons qualified to be appointed examiners shall be persons holding certificates as first class teachers actually engaged in teaching, provided always that any person actually engaged in teaching who is the holder of a second class provincial certificate and who has had five years' experience as a teacher may be appointed examiner, where a first class teacher is not available within such high school district;

(4) The Board of Trustees and the Board of Examiners may agree upon the sum to be paid annually for the examination of such pupils, but in the absence of any agreement, examiners shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per pupil for conducting such examination and this allowance shall include the travelling expenses of the examiners, presiding at the examination, reading and valuing the papers of candidates and reporting the results to the Education Department; Examiners' fees.

(5) The board of education or the trustees of the high school district within which the examination is held shall on the requisition of the chairman of the board of examiners pay all the expenses of the examination at such

high school, and such expenses shall be deemed to be part of the cost of maintenance of such high school. At affiliated schools the travelling and other expenses of the presiding examiner shall be paid by the county council ;

Pupils passing entrance examination. (6) Any pupil passing the entrance examination may be admitted to a high school provisionally, but it shall be competent for the Minister of Education to consider the appeal of any candidate with regard to the reading and valuation of his papers or on the report of the high school inspectors, to confirm, or disallow the admission of any pupil, or to require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any of the prescribed subjects of examination. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 41.

Rights of pupils. (7) County pupils whose examination has been confirmed by the Minister of Education shall have the right to attend any high school aided by the council of the county in which their parents or guardians reside. Resident pupils shall have the right to attend the high school of the district in which their parents or guardians reside. Non-resident pupils may attend any high school at the discretion of the trustees of such school.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Principals of high schools. 39.—(1) No person shall be appointed principal of a high school unless he is a graduate in Arts of some University within the British Dominions, and furnishes satisfactory evidence to the Minister of Education of his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of schools ; but any person legally qualified and employed as principal in any high school before the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, shall be deemed qualified notwithstanding this section ;

Assistant teachers. (2) No person shall be appointed assistant teacher in any high school who does not possess the qualifications required by the Education Department ;

Teachers. (3) Every teacher of a high school shall, in the organization, discipline, management and classification of the pupils be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department ;

Superannuation. (4) The provisions of *The Public Schools Act*, respecting superannuation shall apply to teachers of high schools. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 44, 48, 49.

AGREEMENTS.

Salary during holidays. 40.—(1) Every teacher of a high school who enters into an agreement with any board of trustees for one year and who serves under such agreement for three months or over,

shall be entitled to be paid his salary for the authorized holidays occurring during the period of such service, (and also for all other holidays) in the calendar year in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught in the calendar year bears to the whole number of teaching days in such year;

(2) Every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during sickness, certified by a physician, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; this period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. R.S.O. c. 226 s. 47(2). Sickness.

(3) Any teacher who enters into an agreement with a board of trustees as teacher, and who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out such agreement shall, on the complaint of any board of trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the Education Department. Neglect of duty.

41.—(1) All matters of difference between trustees and teachers of high schools in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be decided in the Division Court, by the Judge of the County Court, in each county: provided always, that the decision of any County Judge in such cases may be appealed from, as provided for in *The Public Schools Act*; Disputes between teachers and trustees.

(2) In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of this section, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recovered in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. R.S.O. c. 226, s. 45, 46. Enforcing judgment.

TERMS.

42. The academic year of every high school shall consist of three terms; the first shall begin on the last Monday of August and end on the twenty-second day of December; the second term shall begin on the third day of January and end on the Thursday before Easter Sunday; the third term shall begin on the second Monday after Easter Sunday, and end on the thirtieth day of June. Every Saturday, every public holiday and every day proclaimed a holiday by the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated shall be a holiday in such high school. R.S.O. c. 226, s. 50. Duration of academic year.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

43. Any sum of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for high school purposes shall be apportioned by the Minister of Education on the basis of salaries paid to Apportionment of Legislative grant.

the teachers, the character and equipment of the school buildings and appendages, and the average attendance of pupils, according to the regulations of the Education Department, and all moneys so apportioned shall be payable half-yearly to the treasurer of each high school board in such manner as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and notice of such apportionment shall be given to the county clerk. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 52.

Schools dis-
entitled to shar-
ing in high
school fund.

44. No high school which is not conducted according to this Act, and the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, shall be entitled to receive any part of the high school fund. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 53.

Elementary
military
instruction.

45. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe a course of elementary military instruction for high school pupils, and to appropriate out of any money granted for the purpose a sum not exceeding \$50 per annum to any school employing a competent drill instructor, and in which school a class of not less than twenty-five pupils has been taught for a period of at least six months. Such classes and instruction shall be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 54.

Trustees
contracting
with board.

46. No high school trustee shall enter into any contract agreement, engagement or promise of any kind, either in his own name, or in the name of another, and either alone or jointly with another, or in which he has any pecuniary interest, profit, or promised or expected benefit, with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim upon or receive compensation from such corporation for any work, engagement, employment, or duty on behalf of such corporation, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and such trustee shall also *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and a majority of the other trustees shall declare the same vacant forthwith, and notify the clerk of the municipality, or board of trustees having authority to appoint such trustee accordingly. R. S. O. c. 226 s. 57.

When seat on
board may be
declared
vacant.

47. If a trustee of any high school is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the county or municipality for which he is a trustee, such trustee shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant forthwith, and notify the clerk of the county or municipality or board of trustees having authority to appoint such trustee accordingly. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 58.

48. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any high school established and conducted under the authority of this Act, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the high school shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on the affidavit of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for high school purposes to the trustees of the high school district within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of conviction, as the said Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 59. Disturbing schools.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

49. No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books in a high school, except such as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the legislative or municipal grant shall be paid to any high school in which unauthorized books are used. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 60. Text books.

50. Any authorized text book in actual use in any high school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 61. Change of text books

51. In case any teacher or other person shall negligently or wilfully substitute any unauthorized text book in place of any authorized text book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, payable to the municipality for high school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R. S. O. c. 226, s. 62. Teachers substituting unauthorized text books.

52. Chapter 226 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chapter 37 of the Acts passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and chapter 72 of the Acts passed in the fifty-third year of the said reign are repealed. Rev. Stat. c. 226; 51 V. c. 37; 53 V. c. 72 repealed.

CHAPTER 56.

An Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

Interpreta-
tion.

1. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears.

"School."

(1) "School" shall mean a public, separate, or private school, at which instruction is given regularly in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic ;

"Inspector."

(2) "Inspector" shall mean an inspector of public or separate schools ;

"Principal."

(3) "Principal" shall mean the head teacher of any public, separate or private school.

Children from
8 to 14 to
attend school.

2. All children between eight and fourteen years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section or municipality in which they reside is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, and if the parents or guardians having legal charge of such children shall fail to send them to school regularly for said full term, or if such children shall absent themselves from school without satisfactory excuse, such parents, guardians and children shall be subject to the provisions and penalties of section 9 of this Act.

Duty of per-
sons with
whom children
reside.

3. Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person, under the age of fourteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or legal custody, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the instruction of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be instructed as required by this Act ; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

Exceptions.

4. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of this Act in respect of any child :

(1) If the child is under efficient instruction at home or elsewhere ;

(2) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(3) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under 10 years of age, or within three miles if over this age;

(4) If there is no accommodation in the school which the child has the right to attend;

(5) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school by a Justice of the Peace, or by the Principal of the school which such child is entitled to attend;

(6) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools prescribed by the Education Department.

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the preceding section no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person, during school hours while the public school of the section or municipality in which the child resides is in session, and any person employing any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence;

Employment of children during school hours prohibited.
Penalty.

(2) Where in the opinion of any Justice of the Peace or of the Principal of the school attended by any child the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent upon him, such Justice of the Peace or Principal may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding six weeks during each public school term.

When justice of the peace or principal may relieve child from attendance.

6. Any child between eight and fourteen years of age, who has been expelled from school for vicious and immoral conduct, may on the same being proven before the proper court, be sent to an industrial school as the court in its discretion may deem expedient, subject to the provisions of the Act respecting *Industrial Schools*.

Certain children may be sent to industrial schools.

Rev. Stat. c. 234.

7.—(1) The police commissioners, or, in cases where there are no police commissioners, the municipal council, of every city, town and incorporated village shall appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers for the enforcement of this Act. The truant officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter factories, workshops, stores and all other places where children may be employed, and shall perform such services as may be deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Act;

Appointment and regulation of truant officers.

(2) In townships the trustees of each school section may appoint a truant officer, who shall have the same power and perform similar duties as truant officers in cities, towns and incorporated villages;

(3) Any board of police commissioners or any municipal council or board of trustees having authority to appoint a truant officer shall also have authority to make such regulations for his direction in the enforcement of this Act as they may deem expedient, provided such regulations are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, and are approved by the Education Department ;

(4) Notice of all appointments made under this section shall be given to the inspector or inspectors within whose district such truant officers have jurisdiction and to the trustees of the municipality. Every truant officer shall report annually to the Education Department according to the forms prescribed by the Minister of Education.

8. It shall be the duty of truant officers to examine into all cases of truancy when any such come before their notice, or when requested to do so by the inspector of schools, or by any school trustee, or by any ratepayer, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the consequences of truancy if persisted in ; and also to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between eight and fourteen years of age when such child is not attending school as required by this Act, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within five days from said notice.

Conviction
and penalty
for violation of
Act.

9. If the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge or control of any child, shall neglect, or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by this Act), the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person, before any police magistrate or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the offence occurred, and upon conviction of such refusal or neglect, such parent, guardian, or other person, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or the court may, in its discretion require persons so convicted to give bonds in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties to be approved by said court, conditioned that the persons so convicted shall cause the child or children under their legal charge or control to attend some school within five days thereafter, and to remain at school as required by this Act.

Truant officers
to institute
proceedings.

10. It shall be the duty of the truant officers appointed under this Act to institute, or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian or other persons having legal control or charge of any child, or against any corporation, or against any child violating any of the provisions of this

Act. No complaint shall be entertained for any violation of this Act, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the alleged offender was duly warned in writing of the consequences of his offence by the truant officer.

11. The assessors of every municipality shall annually, when making their assessment, enter in a book, to be provided by the clerk of the municipality, in the Form A, in the schedule to this Act, the name, age and residence of every child between the age of eight and fourteen years, resident in the municipality, and the name and residence of such child's parent or guardian and return the said book to the clerk of the municipality with the assessment roll for the use of the truant officer.

Assessors to make annual list of children of school age.

12. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every school to report to the truant officer of the municipality in which their school is situated, the name, age and residence of all pupils on the school register, who have not attended school as required by this Act, together with such other information as said officer may require, for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such reports shall be made in the last week of June and December in each year; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees to report forthwith to the truant officer all cases of truancy or expulsion in their respective schools.

Trustees to report to truant officer.

13. When any of the provisions of this Act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of the corporation, who in any way participate in such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and such officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

Violations of Act by corporations.

14. Any notice or warning required or authorized to be given by a truant officer, for the purposes of this Act may be given by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom it is to be given, or in the case of a company or corporation by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to any agent or person employed by such company or corporation; it may also be given by post by a prepaid letter, and if given by post shall be deemed to have been given and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post; and where it is required to be sent to any company or corporation it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to any office or agency of such company or corporation, with the addition of the proper postal address.

Service of notices by truant officers.

Penalty for neglecting to enforce the Act.

15. Any person or officer mentioned in this Act, and designated as having certain duties to perform in the enforcement of any of its provisions, neglecting to perform any such duties, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each and every offence.

Prosecutions.

16. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county where the penalty was incurred or the offence was committed or wrong done, and in cities and towns, in which there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this Act the procedure shall be governed by *The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions.*

Rev. Stat. c. 74.

Convictions not to be quashed for informality.

17. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this Act to appeal, shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into the High Court except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

Onus of proof of age of child.

18. With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceeding it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

Certain persons not compelled to attend public or separate schools.

19. Nothing herein shall be held to require any Roman Catholic to attend a public school, or to require a Protestant to attend a Roman Catholic separate school. There shall be no penalty in respect of the absence of any child from school on any day regarded as a holy day by the church or religious denomination to which such child belongs.

Commencement of Act.

20. This Act shall not come into force until the 1st day of July, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Section 11.)

Census of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen in the (city, town, incorporated village or township), (as the case may be) of

Name of Child.	Age.	Parent or Guardian.	Residence.

CHAPTER 184.

The Municipal Act.

(*In part.*)

342.—(1) In any case of passing a by-law for contracting a debt, by borrowing money for any purpose, the municipal council may, in its discretion, make the principal of the debt repayable by annual instalments, during the currency of the period (not exceeding thirty years, if the debt is for gas or water works, and not exceeding twenty years if the debt is for any other purpose), within which the debt is to be discharged; such instalments to be of such amounts that the aggregate amount payable for principal and interest in any year shall be equal, as nearly as may be, to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of such period; and may issue the debentures of the municipal corporation for the amounts, and payable at the times corresponding with such instalments, together with interest, annually or semi-annually as may be set forth and provided in the by-law.

Municipal council may make principal repayable by equal annual instalments.

(2) The by-law shall set forth a certain specific sum, to be raised in each year during the currency of the debt, which annual sum shall be sufficient to discharge the several instalments of principal and interest accruing due on such debt as the said instalments and interest become respectively payable according to the terms of the by-law; and in cases within this section it shall not be necessary that any provision be made for a sinking fund. 46 V. c. 18, s. 344.

What by-law shall set out.

378.—(1) A municipal corporation having surplus moneys derived from "The Ontario Municipal Fund," or from any other source, may, by by-law, set such surplus apart for educational purposes, and invest the same, as well as any other moneys held by such municipal corporation for, or by it lawfully appropriated to educational purposes, in public securities of the Dominion, municipal debentures, or in first mortgages on real estate held and used for farming purposes, and being the first lien on such real estate, and from time to time, as such securities mature may invest in other like securities, or in the securities already authorized by law, as may be directed by such by-law, or by other by-laws passed for that purpose.

Certain moneys may be set apart for educational purposes.

Investment of same.

(2) No sum so invested shall exceed two-thirds of the value of the real estate on which it is secured, according to the last revised and corrected assessment roll, at the time it is so invested. 46 V. c. 18, s. 380.

Proviso as to investment.

Loans to
school
trustees.

379. Any municipal corporation having surplus moneys set apart for educational purposes, may, by by-law, invest the same in a loan or loans, to any board of school trustees within the limits of the municipality, for such term or terms, and at such rate or rates of interest as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such loan or loans respectively, and may be set forth in such by-law; or may by by-law grant any portion of such moneys, or other general funds, by way of gift to aid poor school sections within the municipality. 46 V. c. 18, s. 381.

Aid to poor
school
sections.

By-laws may
be made for—

489. The council of every township, city, town or incorporated village may pass by-laws:—

Schools.

Acquiring
lands for
Public
Schools, etc.

10. For obtaining such real property as may be required for the erection of public school houses thereon, and for other public school purposes, and for the disposal thereof when no longer required; and for providing for the establishment and support of public schools according to law.

By-laws may
be made for—

495. The council of any county, city and town separated from the county for municipal purposes, may pass by-laws for the following purposes:

Lands for High Schools.

Acquiring
lands for High
Schools, etc.

5. For obtaining in such part of the county, or of any city or town separated within the county, as the wants of the people may most require, the real property requisite for erecting high school houses thereon, and for other high school purposes, and for preserving, improving and repairing such school houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

Aiding High Schools.

Aiding High
Schools.

6. For making provisions in aid of such high schools as may be deemed expedient.

Supporting Pupils at High Schools, Toronto University and Upper Canada College.

Supporting
certain High
School pupils
at University
of Toronto
and U. C.
College, etc.

7. For making a permanent provision for defraying the expenses of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College in Toronto, of such of the pupils of the public high schools of the county as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such high schools, possess competent attainments for competing for any scholarship, exhibition or other similar prize offered by such University or College; *See* Cap. 226, s. 36 (4).

8. For making similar provision for the attendance at any high school, for like purposes, of pupils of public schools of the municipality ; *See* Cap. 226, s. 36 (5). Similar provision for attendance at High Schools.

Endowing Fellowships.

9. For endowing such fellowships, scholarships or exhibitions, and other similar prizes, in the University of Toronto, and in the Upper Canada College at Toronto, for competition among the pupils of the public high schools in the county, as the council deems expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof ; *See* Cap. 226, s. 36 (6). Endowing fellowships etc., in University of Toronto and U. C. College.

CHAPTER 30.

An Act respecting the Clergy Reserves.

(*In part.*)

3. The amount of the Municipalities Fund remaining unexpended and unappropriated under the foregoing provisions, on the thirty-first day of December in each year, shall be added to the amount voted by the Legislature for the support of Public and Separate schools for the succeeding year, and shall by the Minister of Education be included in the distribution of the Legislative grant to the several municipalities as provided by *The Public Schools Act*. 50 V. c. 5, s. 2. Appropriation of unappropriated balance.

CHAPTER 23.

An Act respecting the Taxation of Patented Lands in Algoma and Thunder Bay.

(*In part.*)

- 1.—(1) Except as in this section provided, an annual tax of one cent. per acre to and for the public uses of this Province is hereby imposed on all lands granted or hereafter to be granted by the Crown, situate in the Provisional Judicial Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay ; R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 1 ; 49 V. c. 5, s. 1. An annual tax of one cent per acre imposed upon all lands granted.

- (2) The lands embraced in the Municipality of Shuniah or in any other municipality now existing in either of the said Districts, shall not be liable to the said tax ; R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 2. Exemption from tax in existing municipalities.

Exemption
from tax in
future muni-
cipalities.

Arrears.

Exemption of
farming lands.

Proof on claim
of exemption.

Proof to be
filed.

Limit of
exemption.

Appropriation
of tax for
school
purposes.
Rev. Stat.
c. 225.

School tax on
unoccupied
lands.

Rev. Stat.
c. 225.

(3) No lands embraced in any municipality which may hereafter be formed within the said districts shall, after notice of the formation of the municipality has been given to the treasurer of the province, be liable to the said tax, but the lands shall remain subject to all arrears then owing on account thereof; and the arrears when collected shall be the property of the province; R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 3.

(4) All lands within the said districts, which are occupied as farming lands and *bona fide* used for farm purposes, shall be exempt from the said tax;

(5) No lands shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this section, until the owner or other person claiming exemption, shall have furnished to the treasurer proof by affidavit or otherwise, that the lands in respect of which the exemption is claimed, were occupied for farming purposes as aforesaid, and shall have obtained the decision in writing of the provincial treasurer or assistant treasurer to the effect, that such lands are entitled to exemption under the preceding subsection;

(6) The proof so furnished shall be filed by the treasurer in his office with a memorandum of his decision;

(7) No greater quantity of land than three hundred and twenty acres in the occupation of any one resident shall be exempt, unless a larger quantity is in actual cultivation, in which case so much as is in actual cultivation shall be exempt; 49 V. c. 5, s. 3.

(8) In the case of patented lands in school sections formed under *The Public Schools Act*, the said tax shall, when collected, be paid over by the provincial treasurer yearly to the trustees of the respective school sections entitled thereto. 49 V. c. 5, s. 7.

2.—(1) In addition to the tax provided by section 1 of this Act, a further tax of one cent an acre shall be imposed upon all unoccupied lands embraced in any school section formed under the authority of section 41 of *The Public Schools Act*, and for the information of the treasurer in charging such tax upon the lands liable therefor, the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the school board shall, on the formation of a school section in any unorganized township, give written notice thereof to the provincial treasurer, and shall yearly, on or before the first day of August, furnish him with a list of all the lands embraced in the said school section, distinguishing such as are occupied from those that are unoccupied, and the said additional tax shall when collected be paid over annually to the trustees of the respective school sections in which such land is situate. No land so returned as unoccupied by the secretary-treasurer of the school board shall be subject to any school rates imposed by the trustees in the year in which they are so returned; 50 V. c. 4, s. 2.

(2) The said additional tax hereby imposed shall be subject to all the conditions as to penalty for default and provisions for collection as the tax imposed by section 1 of this Act. Collection of additional tax
 50 V. c. 4, s. 2.

CHAPTER 205.

The Public Health Act.

(In part.)

94. Whenever a case of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders, or other contagious disease, exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours of the time such disease is known to exist, notify the head teacher of such school or schools and also the secretary of the local board of health, of the existence of such disease; and no member of such household shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the medical health officer, or legally qualified medical practitioner, that infection no longer exists in the house, and that the sick person, house, clothing and other effects have been disinfected to his satisfaction; and until such certificate shall have been obtained, it shall be the duty of every member of the household, and of the teacher to use all reasonable efforts to prevent the association of members of the said household with other children.

Notice of existence of infectious diseases to be given where persons are attending school.

(2) Whenever the local board of health or any of its officers or members know of the existence in any house of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease, they shall at once notify the head or other master of the school or schools at which any member of the household is in attendance; and should it not be evident that said member has not been exposed to said diseases, or any of them, the teacher must forthwith prevent such further attendance until the several members present a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as provided in the preceding sub-section.

(3) Whenever a teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil has, or that there exists in the home of any pupil any of the above mentioned diseases, he shall be required to notify the medical health officer or, where none such exists, the local board of health, on forms supplied by the school authorities, in order that evidence may be had of the truthfulness of the report; and he shall further be required to prevent the attendance of said pupil or pupils until medical evidence of the falsity of the report has been obtained. 50 V. c. 34, s. 1.

CHAPTER 206.

An Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation.

(In part.)

School trustees may require certificates of vaccination.

16. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any public, separate or high school, to provide that no children shall be permitted to attend any school without producing a certificate of successful vaccination when demanded of him or her by the teacher. 49 V. c. 43, s. 2.

Students of High Schools etc., may be required to produce certificates of vaccination.

17. In all cases when it is deemed necessary by the medical health officer of any municipality, owing to the presence, or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local board of health require certificates of successful vaccination, or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years, of all students of high schools, collegiate institutes, colleges and universities, within the municipality to be presented to the proper authorities of the said institutions, and no student refusing to present such certificate on demand, shall be admitted to further attendance on classes in said institution until such certificate is furnished. 49 V. c. 43, s. 3.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SITE AND OUTSIDE PREMISES.

1. The following are the requisites for the site and outside premises of a Public School :

(1) Every school site should be on a well travelled road, as far removed as possible from a swamp or marsh, and so elevated as to admit of easy drainage.

(2) The school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence. Every rural school should be provided with a woodshed.

(3) There should be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be perfectly secure against pollution from surface drainage or filth of any kind.

(4) The area of the school site should be not less than half an acre in extent; and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five, the area should be one acre.

(5) The water-closets for the sexes should be several feet apart, and under different roofs. Their entrances should be screened from observation.

(6) Proper care should be taken to secure cleanliness and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odors.

(7) Suitable walks should be made from the school-house to the water-closets, so that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

2. The following are the requisites for the school house of a Public School :

(1) The school-house should be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

(2) Where the average attendance of the section for the previous year exceeds fifty the school-house shall contain two rooms; where it exceeds one hundred it shall contain three rooms—an additional room and teacher being required for each additional fifty pupils in average attendance.

(3) In each room the area occupied by the pupil's desk should be at least twelve square feet per pupil, and at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

(4) There should be separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak-rooms for boys and girls.

(5) The heating apparatus should be so placed as to keep a uniform temperature throughout the room of at least sixty-seven degrees during the whole school day.

(6) The windows (both sashes) should be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with blinds ; and light, when possible, should be admitted to the left of the pupil.

(7) Care should be taken to arrange for such ventilation as will secure a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

3. The following are the requisites for the school furniture and equipment of a Public School :

(1) The seats and desks should be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils should be allowed to sit at one desk ; but single-seated desks are preferable.

(2) The height of the seats should be so graduated that pupils of different sizes may be seated with their feet resting firmly on the floor. The backs should slope backwards two or three inches from the perpendicular.

(3) The seats and desks should be fastened to the floor in rows, with aisles of suitable width between the rows ; passages, at least three feet wide, should be left between the outside rows and the side and the rear walls of the room ; and a space, at least five feet wide, between the teacher's platform and the front desks.

(4) Each desk should be so placed that its front edge may project slightly over the edge of the seat behind. The desk should be provided with a shelf for pupils' books, and the seat should slope a little towards the back.

(5) A sufficient number of seats and desks should be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school. There should be at least two chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

(6) The desks should be of three different sizes. The following dimensions are recommended :—

AGE OF PUPILS.	CHAIRS OR SEATS.			DESKS.			
	Height.		Slope of Back.	Length.		Width.	Height next pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to eight years.....	12 in.	11½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to ten years.....	13 "	12½ "	2 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	23 "
Ten to thirteen years.....	14 "	13½ "	2½ "	36 "	20 "	13 "	24 "
Thirteen to sixteen years.....	16 "	15½ "	3 "	40 "	22 "	13 "	26 "

(7). There should be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform ; and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the

room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes and for collecting the chalk dust, which should be removed every day.

The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful :—

(a) If the walls are brick the plaster should be laid upon the brick and not upon the laths as elsewhere; if frame, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(b) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(c) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(d) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(e) The liquid coloring should be made as follows :—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart; the alcohol should be 95 per cent. strong; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

(8). Every school should have at least one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted; a map of Canada; a map of Ontario; maps of the World and of the different Continents; one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader; a standard Dictionary and Gazetteer; a numeral frame; a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes; and an eight-day clock.

SCHOOL HOURS.

4.—(1) In rural schools the hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, but the trustees by resolution may, for the purpose of affording facilities for religious instruction or for any other proper purpose, prescribe a shorter period. In Kindergartens the time at school shall not exceed three hours per day.

(2) There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

(3) In cities, towns, and incorporated villages the trustees may, by resolution, order that any public school under their charge shall be opened at half-past nine in the forenoon, and close at half past three in the afternoon, with a recess from twelve till half-past one.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

5. The following are the duties of pupils in Public Schools:

(1) Every pupil whose name is entered on the register of a Public School shall attend punctually and regularly every day of the school term in which his name is so entered; he shall be neat and cleanly in his person and habits, and diligent, truthful, honest, kind, courteous, respectful and obedient, and shall conform to all the rules of the school.

(2) Every pupil shall be present at the time prescribed for opening the school in the forenoon and afternoon.

(3) Any pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, shall be liable to such punishment as the teacher may lawfully inflict.

(4) No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in cases of sickness, or at the request, either oral or written, of the parent or guardian.

(5) Any pupil once admitted to school, and duly registered, shall continue in attendance regularly until he is withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect.

(6) Any pupil guilty of any of the following offences, viz.:—(a) persistent truancy; (b) violent opposition to authority; (c) the repetition of any offence after being warned; (d) habitual and wilful neglect of duty; (e) the use of profane or improper language; (f) cutting, marring, destroying or defacing any part of the school property; (g) writing any obscene words on the fences, water-closets, or any part of the school premises; (h) general bad conduct, injurious to the moral tone of the school; may be suspended by the teacher for one month, or until such suspension is removed on assurance of better conduct, or by order of the Board of Trustees.

(7) Whenever a teacher suspends a pupil for any of the causes herein named, he shall at once notify his parents or guardians and the Board of Trustees, stating the reasons for such suspension.

(8) The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal to the Board of Trustees against the action of the teacher, and the decision of the Trustees shall be final.

(9) Any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the Board of Trustees and by the teacher, that his presence in the school is injurious to the other pupils, may be expelled; and no such pupil shall be re-admitted to any school without the written consent of the Public School Inspector.

(10) Pupils in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall attend such school as may be designated by the trustees, and no transfer from one school to another shall be allowed without their consent.

(11) No pupil who is affected with or exposed to any contagious disease, shall be permitted to attend school until he produces the certificate of a medical man that there are no sanitary objections to his re-admission.

(12) Any pupil absenting himself from an examination, or from any portion thereof, without permission of the teacher, shall not be admitted to any public school, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing.

(13) Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises, and in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

(14) No pupil shall be allowed to remain in school unless he is furnished with the books and other requisites to be used by him in school, but it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to supply him with such books and other requisites.

(15) No pupil shall have the right to attend school unless, and until he has paid all the fees imposed by the Board of Trustees for the current month or quarter, as the case may be, for such books, stationery and other supplies as are authorized under the Public Schools Act.

(16) Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil, shall be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under penalty of the suspension of the delinquent.

(17) Every pupil entitled thereto shall, on application, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive from the Principal a certificate of good conduct and standing.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

6.—(1) In every Public School in which more teachers than one are employed, the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers, Assistants.

(2) The Principal shall prescribe, with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, the duties of the assistants, and shall be responsible for the organization and discipline of the whole school. He should consult the Inspector, when deemed necessary, with regard to a time-table, the Course of Study, or any other matter affecting the organization of the school.

7. In addition to the duties prescribed by the School Act, the following shall be the duties of every teacher in a Public School—

(1) To see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon.

(2) To classify his pupils strictly according to the programme of studies prescribed by the Education Department, and to make no departure from such classification without the consent of the Board of Trustees and the Inspector.

(3) To prepare a time-table to be posted in some conspicuous part of the room for the guidance of himself and his pupils.

(4) To prevent the use by pupils of unauthorized text-books.

(5) To make at the end of each school term, or at such other time as may be approved by the Inspector, and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

(6) To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent; to reprove his pupils with tenderness and becoming deliberation, and to aim at governing them through their affections and reason rather than by force; to encourage his pupils to entertain kindly feelings toward one another, to respect each other's rights, to be polite in and out of school, to form habits of honesty and truthfulness, to obey all persons in authority over them, to cultivate a patriotic interest in their country and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and other improper language.

(7) To give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school-house; to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition.

(8) To see that the school grounds, sheds, and water closets are kept in proper order; that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property; to give notice in writing to the Trustees of any necessary repairs or supplies.

(9) To employ, unless otherwise provided for, at such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees, a suitable person to make fires, sweep the rooms, dust the walls, seats, desks, and other furniture; but no teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty unless regularly employed for that purpose as herein provided.

(10) To make up all returns to the Inspector or the Education Department, as far as the information required can be supplied from the school register; and to furnish such other information affecting the interests of his school as may from time to time be required by the Education Department or the Inspector.

(11) To attend regularly the Teachers' Institutes held in his county, and to contribute from his experience and observation to their general usefulness.

(12) To give immediate notice to the Trustees and Inspector of his absence from school through illness or other unavoidable cause.

(13) To conduct every exercise and recitation from the text-books prescribed for Public Schools, in the English language. All communication between teacher and pupil in regard to matters of discipline and in the management of the school shall be in English, except so far as this is impracticable by reason of the pupil not understanding English. Recitations in French or German may be conducted in the language of the text-book.

(14) To take up no collections or subscriptions from the pupils; to make no announcements, nor distribute bills or advertisements, except for school purposes, without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

(15) To receive no presents from the pupils except when severing his connection with the school; nor to give any medal or prize to any pupil without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

(16) To avoid making up lost time by teaching on a holiday or during vacations. Any attendance during such time shall be disallowed by the Inspector.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

8.—(1) The Course of Study for Public Schools shall be taken up in five forms, as set forth below, and shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school will admit. Any modifications deemed necessary shall be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and Board of Trustees.

(2) In school sections where the French or the German language prevails, the trustees, with the approval of the Inspector, may, in

addition to the course of study prescribed for Public Schools, require instruction to be given in Reading, Grammar and Composition to such pupils as are directed by their parents or guardians to study either of these languages, and in all such cases the authorized text-books in French or German shall be used. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that any of the text books prescribed for public schools shall be set aside because of the use of the authorized text books in French and German.

(3) Trustees are recommended not to open a Fifth Form in the Public School of any city, town or incorporated village in which a High School is in operation.

Form I.

Reading.—The use of the Tablets and Parts I. and II. of the First Reader.

Spelling and Writing.—From reading lessons, on slates and orally, writing from blackboard copies—simple letters and words.

Geography.—Conversations respecting the earth; explanation of any references to places that occur in the reading lessons.

Grammar and Composition.—Oral exercises in language, correction of common mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000: addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.

Drawing.—The exercises in First Reader and blackboard exercises.

Form II.

Reading.—The Second Reader; easy questions in the literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Oral spelling, and dictation on slates and paper; writing on slates; blackboard exercises; copy-books in senior divisions.

Geography.—Local geography and elementary definitions; map of the world.

Grammar and Composition.—Oral and written exercises in language; correction of common mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance, the use of alcoholic stimulants, and the laws of health.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course, Nos. 1 and 2.

Form III.

Reading.—The Third Reader; literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Course in Form II. continued; copy writing; business forms.

Geography.—Definitions; simple Map geography; North America and Ontario; map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Classes of words and their inflections; simple descriptive writing, and letter writing.

History.—Conversations on British and Canadian history.

Arithmetic.—Bills and accounts; elementary reduction; compound rules; mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance; the physical effects of intoxicating liquors; importance of exercise, etc.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course Nos. 3 and 4.

Form IV.

Reading.—The Fourth Reader; the literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Systematic orthography and orthoëpy; business forms and single entry without a text-book.

Geography.—Geography of the continents, Canada and Ontario; map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Elements of formal grammar and composition. Descriptive, narrative, and letter writing.

History.—Leading events in British and Canadian history.

Arithmetic.—Review of elementary work, multiples, fractions, percentage, interest, mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance; how to preserve the health generally. The use of the authorized text-book strongly recommended.

Agriculture (for Rural Schools).—Plant life; composition of soils, etc. The course in authorized book to be followed.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course Nos. 5 and 6.

Form V.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the principles of orthoëpy and of elocution; reading, spelling and syllabication.

English Grammar.—Etymology and syntax; exercises chiefly on authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—The framing of sentences and paragraphs; paraphrasing of prose; expansion and contraction of prose passages; synonyms; correction of errors; rhetorical analysis of passages from prose authors not prescribed; themes on familiar subjects and the prescribed texts; familiar and business letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts; memorization of the finest passages; oral reading of the texts.

History and Geography.—The leading events of Canadian and English History—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial, physical, and mathematical geography. Geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; special attention to commercial problems; area of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone.

Commercial Course.—Writing; Précis writing and indexing; book-keeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

Agriculture (for Rural Schools.)

Drawing.—Freehand; practical geometry; perspective; object drawing, and industrial designs.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.

Euclid.—Book I, propositions 1-26; easy deductions.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows:—(a) Properties of matter:—Sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter; phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (b) Sound:—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound-waves; velocity; reflection; echoes; refraction; intensity; pitch; difference between noise and music. (c) Light:—Propagation; reflection; images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction; lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (d) Electricity:—Voltaic cells; polarization; heating; luminous, chemical, and magnetic effects, produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiata, Cupuliferæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ, and Gramineæ, (types contained in text-book). A knowledge of structure obtained with the use of the microscope. Attention to drawing and description of plants supplied, and to the classification of these. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

First Three Forms.

Reading and Literature.—The First Part of the First Reader should be taught from the blackboard and the Tablet Lessons. The pupil should practise reading by phrases with the first lessons, and such explanations should be given as would enable him to read intelligently, and in the easy natural manner which characterizes good conversation. Clearness, fluency, force and naturalness are essential to good reading. Pupils in every form should be required regularly to commit to memory

selected passages in prose and verse, to give the meaning of what they read, and to make, from time to time, a summary of the reading lessons in their own language.

Geography.—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise. The teacher should teach this subject in the first and second forms by means of familiar talks about the natural phenomena of different countries, the peculiarities of different races, the birds and animals of different zones, etc.

Grammar and Composition.—Grammar should be taught at first mainly as the basis of composition. The essential parts of the simple sentence, the functions and definitions of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection should be arrived at by induction. Pupils should be practised in sentence building, and the correction of common mistakes in English. Every school exercise, whether oral or written, should, as far as possible, be made an exercise in Composition. The teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in all their answers in class or in conversation.

History.—The principal events in Canadian history, with their bearing upon the progress of Canada, should be discussed. Care should be taken to explain thoroughly our Municipal and Federal forms of Government, and the principal events of British history, without unnecessary details or unimportant dates. A comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accurate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not. Throughout the course the teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

Arithmetic.—Systematic training in mental Arithmetic should prevail in all the classes. Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic Method.

Writing.—Neat and legible writing and the proper formation of the small and capital letters, should be aimed at.

Drawing.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader, and the authorized Drawing Book should be used. Pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs.

Fourth Form.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, with special references to emphasis, inflection and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Fourth Reader. The pupil should be taught to read intelligently as well as intelligibly.

Literature.—The object of the study is to secure the pupil's intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the lessons in the Reader.

To this end, he should be taught to give for words or phrase meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage: to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connections of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension; and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage, by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be required to memorize passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and to reproduce in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

Orthography and Orthoëpy.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinction between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

Writing.—Besides writing the regular copy-book exercises, the pupil should be taught letter writing, simple business forms, and how to keep simple accounts by single entry. No text book is required.

Geography.—The form and the motions of the earth. The definitions as contained in the authorized text book: divisions of land and water; circles of the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.

Grammar.—The sentence; its different forms. Words; their chief classes and inflections. Different grammatical values of the same word. The meanings of the chief grammatical terms. The grammatical values of phrases and of clauses. The government, the agreement, and the arrangement of words. The correction, with reasons therefor, of wrong forms of words and of false syntax. The parsing and analysis of simple sentences.

Composition.—The nature and the construction of different kinds of sentences. The combination of separate statements into sentences. The nature and the construction of paragraphs. The combination of separate statements into paragraphs. Variety of expression, with the following classes of exercises: changing the voice of the verb; expanding a word or a phrase into a clause; contracting a clause into a word or a phrase; changing from direct to indirect narration, or the converse; transposition; changing the form of a sentence; expansion of given heads or hints into a composition; the contraction of passages; paraphrasing prose. The elements of punctuation. Short narratives or descriptions, and familiar letters, to which most attention should be given.

History.—Outlines of British history. The outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to

1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario and the Federal form of the Dominion Government.

Agriculture.—The authorized text book on this subject should be introduced into every rural school. Special attention should be given to such points as, how plants grow and what they feed upon ; how farms are beautified and cultivated ; the value of shade trees ; what trees to plant and when to plant them ; the relation of agriculture to other pursuits ; the effects of climate on the habits of a people.

Fifth Form.

Algebra, Geometry, Botany and Physics shall be optional subjects and shall be taken up only when, in the opinion of the Inspector and the Trustees, the circumstances of the school permit of their being thoroughly taught without injury to the other classes. Physics should not be taken up unless a proper supply of apparatus is provided.

Every Form.

Temperance and Hygiene.—The nature and effect of alcohol upon the system and the importance of temperance and a strict observance of the laws of health, should form part of the regular instruction of the school, and, at least one hour per week should be devoted to this subject. The use of the authorized text book is strongly recommended.

Music.—The Kindergarten songs should be taught in the First Form. Rote singing ; musical notation in the other Forms. The study of music should be treated as a matter of primary importance.

Drill and Calisthenics.—The different extension movements prescribed in the authorized text book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum. Trustees and teachers will be guided as to the nature and extent of religious instruction by the Regulations on this subject.

Reviews and Recitations.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room, while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture or for discussion, or read some literary selections, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and

quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instruction in plain sewing.

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

9.—(1) There shall be a uniform Public School Leaving Examination to be held at the same time and places as the High School Entrance Examination.

(2) The examiners for each county shall consist of the county Inspectors and the principals of the Model Schools of the county. In the case of cities separated from the county for Model School purposes, the examiners shall consist of the Inspector or Inspectors of such city, and such other teachers holding first-class certificates who have no pupils writing at the examination, as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board of Trustees; but in no case shall the Board of examiners exceed five. The decision of the examiners with respect to the standing of candidates shall be final.

(3) Where the pupils attending any county Model School take the Leaving Examination, the Inspectors for the county shall, in the place of the principal of the Model School, appoint an examiner who shall have no pupils writing at the examination.

(4) Only those candidates are eligible to write at the Leaving Examination, who have passed the High School Entrance Examination, or who, having made the aggregate marks required, have been recommended by the Principal of the Public School.

(5) Examination papers will be submitted by the Education Department on the following subjects prescribed for the Fifth Form of the Public Schools, and the value of each paper shall be as follows :

Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	200
English Grammar and Rhetoric	150
English Poetical Literature	150
English Composition (Essay).....	100
History.....	100
Geography	100
Book-keeping and Penmanship.....	100
Temperance and Hygiene (optional).....	75
Agriculture (optional).....	75
Drawing	50
Reading	50

(6) The standard for the examination shall be one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable.

(7) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in book-keeping and commercial transactions, which shall consist of the following as a minimum :—Three sets each of at least fifteen foolscap pages or the equivalent thereof, and each comprising the necessary books of original entry with ledger and bill-book. The sets shall consist of two in single entry and one in double entry ; one of the single entry sets to be specially suitable for farmers and artizans and the other for retail merchants and general traders. One set in single entry shall employ the cash book, ledger and bill book, and the other set shall employ the journal in addition to the four books used in the first set. The double

entry set shall be suitable for retail merchants, and all auxiliary books necessary shall be used in connection therewith. The double entry set should show transactions covering a period of three months of actual business and the ledger should be closed at the end of each month and a statement of resources and liabilities shown. Any three accounts in one of the single entry sets should be made in proper form and submitted to the examiners. The candidates should also submit at least two examples of each kind of commercial forms and correspondence pertaining to the sets, entered in a suitable blank book.

(8) In Drawing, candidates shall submit, at least, two books of the drawing course prescribed for the Fifth Form, such books and the work submitted in book-keeping shall be certified by the teacher as being the work of the candidate.

(9) Of the marks for Book-keeping and Drawing, one half will be assigned to the paper on the subject and the other half may be awarded by the examiners as the result of the examination of the candidate's work submitted in Book-keeping and in Drawing.

(10) At the examination in Composition candidates will be required to write an essay of about sixty lines in length.

(11) The subjects of Agriculture, and Temperance and Hygiene are optional, but papers will be submitted in each where required. Candidates may take either or both at the examination; but, when taken, the minimum of one-third shall be required in each as in the case of any other subject, and the total aggregate shall be correspondingly increased.

(12) Candidates who propose writing at the Leaving Examination shall notify the Inspector, at the same time as when notices are sent with respect to the Entrance Examination, and every application shall be accompanied with a fee of \$1, unless the County Council or the Board of Trustees assumes the cost of the examination.

(13) The presiding examiner at the Entrance Examination shall be the presiding examiner at the Leaving Examination and shall distribute the papers to the candidates and return the answers to the Inspector, who shall with the other members of the Board determine the results.

(14) The Examiners shall receive for their services whatever amount has been paid in fees, or the equivalent thereof, after providing for the cost of stationery.

(15) The Minister of Education may divide among such schools as conduct a Leaving Examination, any sum appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, on the following conditions:—(a) The Principal of the school shall hold at least a second-class Certificate; (b) There shall be at least one assistant teacher holding a legal certificate; (c) The school shall not be situated in a city, town, or incorporated village, in which a High School is in operation.

DIPLOMAS AND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

10.—(1) Every pupil who has passed the Public School Leaving Examination and who is recommended by the Principal of the Public School, shall be entitled to a Public School Leaving Certificate signed by the Minister of Education and the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

(2) Commencement exercises shall be held in each Public School at a suitable time during the autumn of the year, at which diplomas, medals or certificates may be presented to the successful candidates.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

11.—(1) The night school term shall begin on the first of October and close on the thirty-first of March. The session shall not exceed two and a half hours per night.

(2) The course of study shall be limited to the subjects prescribed for Public Schools. No pupil shall be admitted to a night school who is under fourteen years of age or who attends school during the day. The regulations of the Education Department with respect to the duties of teachers and pupils, and the use of text books shall apply to night schools.

(3) Except with the sanction of the Minister of Education, no person shall teach a night school who does not hold a certificate to teach a Public School, and no part of the Legislative grant shall be paid to any Board of Trustees until the annual report required by the Department is certified by the Trustees and the Inspector.

II.—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

CONDITIONS OF EXISTENCE.

12. The following are the requirements of a High School established after the first of July, 1891 :

(1) No connection with a Public School as regards premises.

(2) A site of at least half an acre in extent, well fenced, well drained, planted with shade trees, and suitably provided with walks in front and rear.

(3) A playground, and all other necessary provision for physical exercise.

(4) A well or other means of supplying pure drinking water.

(5) Water closets for the sexes, separate and in separate yards, and properly screened from observation.

(6) A building large enough to provide ample accommodation for every pupil in attendance, with all necessary provision for light, heat, and ventilation, and two entrances with covered porches.

(7) Suitable separate cloak-rooms for boys and girls, furniture, desks, black-boards, and maps, apparatus, and Library of reference of the maximum value recognized for schools with two masters.

(8) A Principal, and at least two assistants.

13. In case a High School Inspector reports that the equipment of any High School or Collegiate Institute is insufficient or unsuitable; or that the grounds are too limited in area; or that the school building is inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils; or that the staff or any member thereof is inefficient; or that the staff is insufficient for the attendance or for the number of subjects taken up; the Minister of Education will forthwith notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on the neglect or refusal of the said Board to remedy within a reasonable time the defect complained of, the legislative grant may be withheld from such High School or Collegiate Institute until such time as the regulations are complied with.

14. (1) No High School shall be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute without such a minimum equipment in the way of library, physical and chemical apparatus, gymnasium, maps and globes, as is the maximum recognized for High Schools with three or more masters.

(2) Any Collegiate Institute that fails to comply with the conditions prescribed herein for the status of a Collegiate Institute may, on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, be reduced to the rank of a High School, and deprived of the special legislative grant, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT.

15. The Annual Legislative Grant to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, so far as the annual appropriation made by the Legislature will admit thereof, namely:—

I.—FIXED GRANTS.

(1) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	\$375 00
(2) Collegiate Institutes, in lieu of grant on equipment	275 00

II.—CONDITION AND SUITABILITY OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

(1) High Schools with two masters	<i>max.</i> 100 00
(2) Other High Schools	" 150 00
(3) Collegiate Institutes	" 200 00

III.—EQUIPMENT.

(1) Ten per cent. of the total approved expenditure on equipment will be allowed. The maximum recognized in each case shall be as follows:—

(a) High Schools with two masters:

(a) Library	\$300 00
(b) Physical and Chemical apparatus	300 00
(c) Maps and Globes	50 00
(d) Gymnasium (not including equipment)	350 00
	<i>max.</i> \$100 00

(b) High Schools with three or more masters:

(a) Library	\$600 00
(b) Physical and Chemical apparatus	600 00
(c) Maps and Globes	100 00
(d) Gymnasium (not including equipment)	700 00
	<i>max.</i> \$200 00

(2) When the value of the library has reached the maximum herein recognized; ten per cent. of the yearly expenditure by the High School Board on supplementary reading in English Literature will be allowed.

(3) The record of the equipment shall be made from time to time in the prescribed catalogue by the Principal, who shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of both equipment and catalogue.

IV.—SALARIES.

Ten per cent. of expenditure on salaries over \$1,500.

max. \$600 00

V.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The remainder of the Grant, after providing for the other items, shall be distributed on the basis of average attendance.

VI—REQUIREMENTS OF GRADING.

There shall be four grades under items (1)-(14) below, and in items (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8) and (9), the grading shall be one degree lower in the case of a Union School building than it would be if the High School were in a separate building :

(1) *Water Closets*.—If outside, to be convenient to the school building but far enough removed to prevent contamination of the air breathed by the pupils. Separate closets for the sexes, under separate roofs, at least several feet apart, each containing separate compartments with doors (four for the first fifty in attendance, and one for each subsequent fifty); the boys' to be of glazed brick or similar material; or when of wood, to be painted in a dark color and sanded. Urinals for the boys: also divided into compartments, and properly placed. In the case of Union Schools, the closets for the use of High School pupils must be separate and distinct from those for the use of Public School pupils. Separate and locked closets for the teachers. Entrances of closets screened from observation. Provision for cleaning and deodorizing the closets and urinals at suitable intervals. Suitable walks from school building to closets, so that they may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather. A high board fence between boys' and girls' side, from the closets to the school building. If the water closets are inside the school building, the above conditions must be satisfied *mutatis mutandis*.

(2) *Water supply*.—A good well or other supply of pure water on the premises; water filters or tanks, in the school building, with provision for frequent replenishment; lavatories in the halls, cap-rooms, or waiting-rooms. If the supply be from water-works, a sufficient number of suitable taps. Grades I. and II. are given when the water supply is inside the school building; grade III. being a good well.

(3) *School grounds*.—To be used for High School purposes only; well situated and easily accessible; of not less than one acre. Grounds properly levelled and drained; planted with shade trees, and ornamental trees and shrubs; laid out with flower beds and grass plots in front of the school

building. Separate play grounds for the sexes. Grounds well fenced (ornamental fence in front), with separate entrances and walks for the sexes. Suitable provision for keeping the grounds in good order.

(4) *External appearance of School Building.*—Building separate from public school building; placed at least thirty feet from the public highway, and remote from any disturbing noises; of good architectural appearance. Under this head the site and the appearance of the building are considered.

(5) *Class-rooms.*—A room in which all the pupils can assemble. Class rooms conveniently arranged and tasteful in appearance; well proportioned and oblong in shape; twelve square feet on the floor and at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil; ceilings white; walls colored French grey or a light stone color preferred; floors in good order; a suitable platform for the teacher's desk; in three and more masters' schools a special class-room for the teaching of science; in two masters' schools, provision for science-teaching in one of the rooms; suitable provisions for cleaning and dusting; separate entrances to each class-room for the sexes.

(6) *Halls.*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate and with separate main entrances for the sexes; with covered porches or other suitable provision of this nature; separate means of egress to the water closets; if the building is of two or more stories, separate and suitable stair-cases for the sexes; door mats and scrapers.

(7) *Waiting-rooms.*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement separate for the sexes, suitably furnished with benches.

(8) *Cap-rooms.*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate for the sexes; furnished with cap-hooks.

(9) *Teachers' private rooms.*—At least one for the joint use of the staff; of suitable size and convenient arrangement; suitably and comfortably furnished. In schools with large staffs, a separate room for the assistant masters and for the female assistants.

(10) *Desks.*—Sufficient for the attendance; of suitable size and finish; single preferred, with movable seats and adjustable lids; placed at proper intervals: a suitable desk and chair in each class-room for the teacher; at least two visitors' chairs in each class-room. Suitable tables in the laboratory for experimental work by the teacher and pupils. Single desks are grade I., double desks grade II, with suitable provision for practical work in science in each case, otherwise the grading is one degree lower.

(11) *Black-boards.*—Of sufficient extent and good quality; at a suitable distance from the floor, and properly placed in regard to light. Troughs to hold chalk dust. A proper supply of erasers.

(12) *Lighting*.—Of sufficient quantity; windows large and numerous, with large panes; lower ledges on a level with the tops of the heads of the pupils. Grade I. is given, only when the light is from the left. Opaque blinds where needed.

(13) *Heating*.—If by stoves, of sufficient capacity; they and the stove pipes being so placed that all parts of each room may be properly warmed. Stoves surrounded by fire screens, if near the desks. A water-can on each stove. A proper supply of wood or coal boxes. If by hot air, hot water, or steam, the quantity and distribution of heat to be sufficient. Stoves or other heating apparatus in good condition. A thermometer in each class-room. A uniform temperature of 67 degrees maintained in winter. Provision for heating the halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, gymnasium, and teachers' private rooms, as well as the class-rooms. Grades I. and II. are given only in the case of schools heated with hot air, steam pipes, or hot water pipes.

(14) *Ventilation*.—Proper provision in each room for the ingress of pure warm air, and the egress of foul air, so that there may be a complete change at least three times every hour. Windows (with sashes) adjustable by weights and pulleys, so as to be readily lowered from above and raised from below. Movable fan-lights over each class-room door. The gymnasium also must be ventilated.

(15) *Gymnasium*.—The sizes best adapted for a gymnasium according to the capacity required are: 80 x 40; 70 x 35; 60 x 30. The windows in the sides of the building should be placed as high as possible; each should be about three feet high and about six feet wide and should work on pivots; there should be as many of them on both sides as can be put in; there should be a large window or several windows in one end of the building, the other end being a dead wall. The doors should be placed at the end of the building containing the window or windows. The floor may be either, preferably, wholly planked and mattresses provided, or partially planked, in which case the end of the building having the dead wall should have a plank floor for about twenty feet from the wall. The trapeze and flying rings should be in the central portion of the building, the point from which they are suspended being sixteen feet from the ground; the point of suspension for the row of side rings may be any height from thirteen to sixteen feet from the ground. If heated with a stove, it and the stationary gymnastic apparatus should be properly placed at the end of the building containing the doors and windows. In the case of floors partially planked, the flooring, except at the dead wall end of the building, should consist of sawdust or sand about one foot and a half deep; this should be sprinkled with water every morning about an hour before the first class commences to exercise, and again at noon if necessary; the supply of sawdust must be frequently renewed. A locker and racks and stands should be provided, where the movable appliances can be securely kept when not being used by the class.

DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANT MASTERS, AND PUPILS.

16. In every High School or Collegiate Institute the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers, Assistants. It shall be the duty of the Principal to determine the number of pupils in each Form, the division of subjects among his assistants, and the order in which each subject shall be taken up by the pupils, and to make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient. The regulations respecting the duties of teachers and pupils, and the hours for study in High Schools shall be the same as those prescribed for Public Schools, except as herein otherwise provided. Except when the Public and the High School occupy the same building, the Principal of the High School shall not be Principal of the Public Schools.

COURSES OF STUDY.

17. The High School subjects of study shall be taken up in four Forms. The Principal is not restricted in the sub-division of Forms and he shall arrange the upper limit of Form I to suit the requirements of his school; but it is recommended that the Commercial Course shall be completed before taking up the full work for the Primary Examination. The regular subjects of study in Forms I. and II. shall consist of Reading, English Grammar, English Composition, Rhetoric, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, the Commercial Course, and Drawing, with Latin, or French, or German, or Physics and Botany; in Form III, of English Grammar, English Composition, Rhetoric, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, and Chemistry, with Latin, or Greek, or French, or German, or Physics; and in Form IV, of English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody; English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry, with Greek and Latin, or French and German, or Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. The special subjects required for pass Senior Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario may be taken up in Form IV. in addition to the regular subjects prescribed.

18. Every High School pupil shall pursue the course prescribed in the Form to which he is assigned, and no pupil shall be exempt from Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course. Pupils in Forms III. and IV. preparing for the Matriculation Examination into any of the Universities or the Learned Societies of Ontario, may take those subjects only that are required for their examinations. The Commercial Course, Reading, and Drawing may be continued in the higher Forms, and Agricultural Chemistry, Temperance and Hygiene, Vocal Music, and Stenography may be taught in each Form, at the option of the Board of Trustees and the Principal. Any pupil may take, in addition to the subjects in the course selected, such other subjects as may be agreed upon by his parent or guardian and the Principal of the High School; but no subject not prescribed in the regular High School courses of study shall be taught in any High School or Collegiate Institute without the consent of the Minister of Education.

19. Throughout all the school terms—Writing shall be taught at least twice a week in the lowest division of Form I., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length ; and the subject shall also be taken up in connection with Book-keeping in the other divisions : Reading shall be taught at least twice a week in each of the divisions of Forms I. and II., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length ; and the subject shall also be taken up in connection with English Literature in all the forms : Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics shall be taught not less than an hour and a half a week in each division of Forms I. and II.; and not less than an hour a week in the other forms ; and additional provision shall be made for practice by the pupils under efficient supervision. In High Schools which have no gymnasium, Gymnastics is not obligatory and Drill and Calisthenics shall be taken up only when the weather permits.

20. The following are the details of the regular High School Courses of Study.

Forms I. and II

Reading.—The principles of Orthoëpy and Elocution ; Reading ; Spelling and Syllabication.

English Grammar.—Etymology and Syntax ; exercises, chiefly on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—The structure of sentences and paragraphs ; paraphrasing of prose ; expansion and contraction of prose passages ; synonyms ; correction of errors ; rhetorical analysis of passages from prose authors not prescribed ; themes on familiar subjects and the prescribed texts ; familiar and business letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts ; memorization of the finest passages ; oral reading of the texts ; supplementary reading from authors provided in the High School Library or supplied by the pupils under the authority of the High School Board.

History and Geography.—The leading events of Canadian and British History—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial, physical, and mathematical Geography. Geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration.—Arithmetic in theory and practice ; special attention to commercial problems ; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms ; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone.

Algebra.—Elementary rules ; factoring ; greatest common measure ; least common multiple ; fractions ; simple equations of one unknown quantity ; simple problems.

Euclid.—Book I., propositions, 1-26 ; easy deductions.

Commercial Course.—Writing ; précis writing and indexing ; book-keeping, single and double entry ; commercial forms ; general business transactions.

Drawing.—Freehand ; practical geometry ; perspective ; object drawing ; and industrial designs.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows:—(a) Properties of matter:—Sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter; phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (b) Sound:—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound-waves; velocity; reflection; echoes; refraction; intensity; pitch; difference between noise and music; (c) Light:—Propagation; reflection; images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction; lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (d) Electricity:—Voltaic cells; polarization; heating, luminous, chemical, and magnetic effects produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants; Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Labiatae, Cupuliferae, Araceæ, Liliceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferae, and Gramineæ (types contained in text-book). A knowledge of structure obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilisation, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

Greek.—The Elementary Greek Book, and sight-reading.

Latin.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

French.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, conversation, dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

German.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, conversation, dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Form III.

English Grammar.—A course consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—Course in Form II. continued, and including themes based upon the prescribed texts.

English Poetical Literature.—The course in Form II. continued, and including intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts.

History and Geography.—Great Britain and her colonies from the revolution of 1688 to the peace of 1815, and the Geography relating thereto. Outlines of Roman history to the death of Augustus, and the

Geography relating thereto. Outlines of Greek history to the battle of Chæroneæ, and the Geography relating thereto.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Course in Form II. completed.

Algebra.—Elementary rules ; easy factoring ; highest common measure ; lowest common multiple ; square root · fractions ; ratio ; simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities ; indices ; surds ; easy quadratic equations of one and two unknown quantities.

Euclid.—Books I, II, and III ; deductions.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows, and including an acquaintance with the Metric System of Units :—(a) Dynamics : Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia ; statement of Newton's laws of motion ; composition and resolution of forces ; conditions for equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definitions of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's law, the barometer, air pump, water pump, siphon. (b) Heat : Effects of heat ; temperature ; diffusion of heat ; specific heat ; latent heat ; law of Charles. (c) Electricity : Voltaic cells ; chemical action in the cell ; magnetic effect of the current ; chemical effect of the current ; galvanometer ; voltameter ; Ohm's law ; heating effect of the current ; electric light ; current induction ; dynamo and motor ; electric bell ; telegraph ; telephone.

Chemistry.—Definition of the object of the science. Relations of the physical sciences to Biology, and of Chemistry to Physics. Chemical change, elementary composition of matter. Laws of combination of the elements, atomic theory, molecules, Avogadro's Law. The determination of atomic weight, specific heat, atomic heat, nomenclature, classification. The preparation, characteristic properties, and principal compounds of the following elements : Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Carbon, Silicon.

Greek.—Grammar, Composition, prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Latin.—Grammar, Composition, prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

French.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight reading.

German.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Form IV.

Grammar and Philology.—A course consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition, Rhetoric, and Prosody.—Essay-writing ; a course in Rhetoric and Prosody, consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Poetical Literature.—Course in Form III. continued, and including intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts.

History and Geography.—British History from the discovery of America to the Revolution of 1688. Geography to illustrate the history read.

Algebra.—More thorough knowledge of the subjects of Form III, together with variation, progressions, permutations, and combinations, binomial theorem, interest forms with annuities.

Euclid.—More thorough knowledge of the subjects of Form III. together with Euclid, Bks. IV., VI., and Definitions of Bk. V.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.—Trigonometrical ratios with their relations to each other; sines, etc., of the sum and difference of angles with deduced formulas; solution of triangles; expressions for the area of triangles; radii of circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles.

Physics.—Course in Form III. continued.

Chemistry.—The practical study of the following elements with their most characteristic compounds, in illustration of the outlines of Mendelejeff's classification of the elements: Hydrogen; Sodium, Potassium; Magnesium, Zinc; Calcium, Strontium, Barium; Borax, Aluminium; Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead; Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth; Oxygen, Sulphur; Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine; Manganese, Iron, Gold, Platinum.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality in which the High School is situated, and of representatives of the chief sub-divisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horse-tail, a liver-wort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom and a chara. A knowledge of structure, such as can be obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of parts of plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hair, parts of the flower, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruit and seeds.

Zoology.—The practical study of the subject as defined in *The High School Zoology*, but limited by the author's syllabus of work.

Greek.—Grammar, Composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Latin.—Grammar, Composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

French.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

German.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

General.

21. In addition to the provisions of the High Schools Act the following general regulations shall govern the High School Entrance Examination :

(1) No teacher who has pupils writing at the Entrance Examination shall be eligible as examiner where such pupils are writing.

(2) At every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be approved of by the Minister of Education, an examination for admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be held in July of each year on papers prepared by the High School Inspectors and such other examiners as may be appointed by the Minister of Education.

(3) Candidates desiring to be examined at a city or town forming a separate inspectoral district shall notify the Inspector of such city or town. In all other cases notice shall be sent to the County Inspector ; and if more examinations than one are held in the county, the place at which the candidate desires to be examined shall be named.

(4) High School Boards shall have power to require each resident or non-resident pupil to pay a fee not exceeding one dollar. County Councils shall have like power regarding county pupils, but any sum thus received from county candidates shall be deducted from the amount for which the county is liable for maintenance.

(5) When the County Council recommends the holding of an examination at any place other than the High School, the presiding examiner shall be paid the sum of \$3 per diem, and travelling expenses for conducting such examination, and the examiners shall be allowed the sum of \$1 per candidate for reading the examination papers. It shall be lawful for the County Treasurer to pay all the expenses of such examination on the certificate of the County Inspector.

Subjects of Examination.

22. (1) The Entrance Examination will be based on the following subjects, as prescribed for Form IV. of the Public Schools : Reading, Literature, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Drawing, and Writing. The examination in Literature will be based partly on prescribed selections from the authorized Fourth Reader, and partly on the remaining lessons in the same reader. In addition to selections specially prescribed for memorization, the candidate will be expected to have memorized passages of special beauty from the other lessons of the Fourth Reader. At the examination in Composition the candidate will be expected simply to write a letter and a narrative or description, each being of about thirty lines in length.

(2) In Writing and Drawing candidates will submit their copy-books, shewing their work in Writing for at least three months, and their

drawing books Nos. 5 and 6. Drawing and Writing in any blank exercise book will be accepted, so long as the work covers the prescribed course, and no discrimination will be made in favor of work contained in the authorized drawing books or copy books.

(3) The subjects of Agriculture and Temperance and Hygiene are optional, but papers will be submitted in each where required. Candidates may take either or both at the examination; but, when taken, the minimum of one-third shall be required in each as in the case of any other subject, and the total aggregate shall be correspondingly increased.

(4) The examination in Agriculture will be based on the first seven chapters of the authorized text book in Agriculture.

Duties of Inspector.

23.—(1) Applications shall be received by the Inspector for the examination not later than the 1st day of May.

(2) The Inspector shall notify the Department not later than the 3rd day of May in each year, of the number of persons desiring to be examined at any High School or other authorized place within his jurisdiction.

(3) In a city or town forming a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector or Inspectors of such city or town shall preside at the examination, and, in conjunction with the Board of Examiners for such city or town, shall read the papers and report to the Department.

(4) In counties in which more High Schools than one are situated, the Inspector for the county shall elect at which High School he will preside, and shall notify the Department of the choice he makes, and in each of the other High Schools the Principal of the High School shall preside.

(5) In the case of examinations affiliated with a High School, the Inspector within whose district such affiliated examinations are held, shall appoint presiding Examiners who shall be teachers in actual service, notice of which shall be sent to the Education Department. The Inspector within whose district such affiliated examination is held, together with the examiners of the High School with which such examination is affiliated, shall be the Board of Examiners in all such cases.

(6) Where, from the number of candidates, or any other cause, additional presiding Examiners are required, the Inspector shall make such appointments as are necessary, preference being given to the other members of the Board. The Inspector shall not appoint as presiding Examiner any teacher who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates in the room where he presides, or who is not in actual service.

(7) Where more examinations than one are held in an Inspectoral district, the papers will be sent by the Education Department to the Inspector, or presiding Examiner, as the case may be.

(8) The parcel containing the examination papers shall not be opened till the morning of the examination day, nor shall any envelope containing the papers in any subject be opened until the time appointed in time-table for the examination in such subject.

Duties of Presiding Examiners.

24. It shall be the duty of presiding examiners:

(1) To be in attendance at the place appointed for the examination at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the first subject, and to see

that the candidates are supplied with the necessary stationery, and seated so far apart as to afford reasonable security against copying.

(2) To open the envelope containing the papers in each subject in full view of the candidates at the time prescribed, and to place one paper on each candidate's desk.

(3) To exercise proper vigilance over the candidates to prevent copying, and to allow no candidate to communicate with another, nor permit any person, except a co-examiner, to enter the room during examination.

(4) To see that the candidates cease writing promptly at the proper time, fold and endorse their papers properly, and in every respect comply with the regulations herein contained.

(5) To submit the answers of the candidates to the Examiners according to the instructions from the Board.

Duties of Candidates.

25. The following shall be the duties of High School Entrance candidates :—

(1) Every candidate shall be in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the time at which the examination is to begin, and shall occupy the seat allotted by the presiding Examiner. Any candidate desiring to move from his allotted place or to leave the room, shall first obtain permission from the presiding Examiner to do so. Any candidate leaving shall not return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

(2) Every candidate shall write his answers on one side only of the paper, and shall number each answer. He shall arrange the sheets numerically, according to the questions, and fold them once crosswise, endorsing them with his name, the name of the subject, and the name of the place at which he is examined. No paper shall be returned to a candidate after being placed in the hands of the presiding Examiner.

(3) Any candidate who is found copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or who brings into the examination room any book, note or paper having any reference to the subject on which he is writing, shall be required by the presiding Examiner to leave the room, and his papers and the papers of all the guilty parties shall be cancelled.

(4) Candidates for examination in Drawing and Writing must place their drawing and copy books in the hands of the presiding Examiner on the morning of the first day of the examination. Every exercise must be certified by the teacher as being the candidate's own work.

Duties of Examiners.

26. In reading the papers the Examiners shall be guided by the following schedule of values and instructions :—

(1) Reading, 50 marks ; Drawing, 50 ; Temperance, 75 ; Agriculture, 75 ; Neatness, 35 ; Writing, 50 ; Orthography, 30 ; Literature, 100 ; Arithmetic, 100 ; Grammar, 100 ; Geography, 75 ; Composition, 100 ; History, 75. The marks for Neatness shall be divided equally among the last seven subjects, and shall be added to the value herein assigned to those subjects, and a maximum of 5 marks shall also be added for Neatness to the marks for Agriculture or Temperance when these subjects are taken. Of the marks for Drawing and Writing 25 will be assigned to

the paper on these subjects, and a maximum of 25 may be awarded as the result of the inspection of the candidate's drawing and copy books. Two marks shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the Dictation paper, and one mark shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the other papers.

(2) Examiners should return the drawing and copy books to the candidates at the close of the examination.

(3) The papers of the different candidates shall be so distributed that the same Examiner shall read and value the answers in the same subject throughout.

(4) Each Examiner shall mark distinctly in the left-hand margin the value assigned by him to each answer or partial answer, shall sum up the total on each page at the foot of the margin, and shall place the general total on the back of the outside sheet, indicating the deductions for mis-spelt words and the additional marks for neatness, thus, *e.g.*, History, $60-5\text{sp.}+3\text{n.}=58$, and initialing each set of papers examined.

Reports, Certificates, and Appeals.

27.—(1) Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject (neatness included) and one-half of the aggregate may be admitted provisionally to a High School by the Board of Examiners. Of those who fail, only the following classes of candidates should be recommended: (*a*) those who fail to reach the standard prescribed in some subject, but who have made considerably more than the aggregate marks required; (*b*) those who in the opinion of the Examiners, on account of age or for some special reason, should be recommended to the favorable consideration of the Minister of Education. The reasons for their recommendation shall be set forth opposite the name of each candidate recommended.

(2) The names of candidates passed or recommended shall not be published until after the decision of the Minister has been received.

(3) The Inspector shall issue a certificate to each candidate whose admission has been approved by the Minister of Education.

(4) The report of the Examiners, together with the answers of the candidates, shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Education Department (charges prepaid), on or before the 20th of July in each year.

(5) Candidates may claim to have their papers re-read upon the following conditions:—(*a*) The appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister of Education on or before the 15th of August, and the ground of the appeal must be specifically stated. The examiners shall dispose of all appeals without delay and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever. (*b*) A deposit of \$2 must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained.

(6) When at any time during the interval between Entrance Examinations it is considered desirable to admit a pupil provisionally until the next examination, the Principal of the High School and the Public School Inspector shall at once report in detail upon the case to the Minister of Education, without whose approval no provisional admission may be made.

EXAMINATION IN ORAL READING, DRAWING, AND THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

28. During the last week of June an examination shall be conducted in each High School by the Principal and the teachers of Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course. The procedure at this examination shall be as follows :—

(1) Each candidate shall read from an authorized Reader one passage selected by the Examiners and another from any book chosen by himself

(2) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in Drawing in the five books prescribed in Forms I. and II., or their equivalent in character and amount. Each candidate shall pass in addition an examination in Object Drawing, the paper being prepared and valued by the Principal and the teacher or teachers of the subject, and no object being assigned the candidate to draw which he has already drawn as part of the school course. Art School certificates covering the course will be accepted in lieu of the prescribed drawing books.

(3) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, which shall consist of the following as a minimum :—Four sets, each of at least fifteen foolscap pages or the equivalent thereof, and each comprising the necessary books of original entry, with Ledger and Bill-book. The sets shall consist of one in Single Entry and three in Double Entry ; one of the Double Entry sets to embrace transactions in Commission and Brokerage ; another, transactions in Partnership ; and the third to be a continuation of the Single Entry set, showing clearly the transfer from Single to Double Entry. At least one example of each kind of commercial forms and correspondence pertaining to the sets shall be entered in a suitable blank book and submitted with the principal and auxiliary books used in connection with the working of the four sets.

(4) The standing of the candidates in Book-keeping and Commercial transactions shall be determined in accordance with the quality of the school work submitted : the quantity above prescribed shall be exacted in every case. No candidate shall be ranked I. whose penmanship is not first-class ; and in determining the grading in Oral Reading, Drawing and Book-keeping, the Examiners shall also take into account the candidate's school record in each subject. In determining the standing of a candidate at the Primary Examination, his grading in Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, will be taken into account by the departmental examiners. No appeal is allowed at this examination.

(5) A similar examination to that detailed in paragraphs (1)-(4) above shall be conducted by the Principal of every Public or Separate School in which candidates are preparing for the Primary Examination. The Principal of the Public or the Separate School shall observe all the conditions of the regulations for the examination in Oral Reading, Drawing, Book-keeping and the Commercial Course, and shall report the standing of the candidates to the Principal of the High School at which such candidates propose to write on their Primary Examination. He shall also transmit to the Principal of the High

School the work of the candidates in Drawing and Book-keeping, and the paper in Object Drawing and the answers thereto, together with his certificate as required in paragraph (8) below.

(6) The standing of the High School candidates shall be entered in a form provided by the Education Department, and shall be signed by all the Examiners; the standing of the candidates being graded from I. (the highest) to IV., those graded IV. being rejected. The Principal of the High School shall enter also in this form, recording the name of the school and of the Principal, the names and grading of candidates examined by the Principal of the Public or the Separate School, and shall transmit the report, when completed, to the Education Department at least four days before the commencement of the Primary Examination. He shall also retain for the use of the next visiting High School Inspector, a copy of this report, and the original report of the Principal of the Public or the Separate School, together with the certificate required from the Principal of the Public or Separate School in paragraph (8) below.

(7) The school work in Drawing, the papers in Object Drawing and the answers thereto, and the Book-keeping sets of High School and other pupils who have passed this examination shall be retained in safe keeping by the Principal of the High School, until the next ensuing visit of the High School Inspector, who shall report specially to the Minister of Education on the character of this work and of the teaching of Reading, Drawing and the Commercial Course in the High School; and in the event of the Inspector's report being unfavorable, the Minister may cancel the examination or make other arrangements for holding future examinations in the locality.

(8) The examination in Reading and the Commercial Course will not be accepted by the Minister unless at least the time prescribed in the High School regulations for Reading and Writing has been allowed in the time-table during the preceding year, as certified by the Principal of the High, Public, or Separate School, as the case may be, and unless the Principal concerned certifies that each passed candidate has completed satisfactorily the courses in Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial subjects.

(9) Any candidate who passes the Primary Examination in Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, and who, in the opinion of his teachers, possesses a good business education, shall be entitled to a commercial certificate signed by the Principal of the High, Public, or Separate School, as the case may be.

(10) Candidates who have been awarded commercial certificates shall not be required to pass the examination in Drawing and the Commercial Course more than once. All candidates shall pass the examination in Oral Reading as often as they may present themselves for examination in the other subjects of the Primary examination, and shall take again the course in Reading prescribed for Forms I. and II. of the High Schools.

DIPLOMAS AND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

29.—(1) Every pupil shall be entitled to a High School Graduation Diploma, who passes a Departmental examination in any of the courses in Form III. or IV. of the High Schools, and who submits to the Minister of Education, through the Principal, a certificate from

the Principal that the candidate has attended a High School for at least one year; and a certificate of character signed by the Principal.

(2) Commencement Exercises shall be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute at a suitable time during the Autumn of each year, at which Diplomas, Medals, or Certificates may be presented to the successful candidates.

III.—DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

30.—(1) Examinations will be held annually at each High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as the Minister of Education may designate, in the courses of study prescribed for each of Forms I. and II., III. and IV. These examinations shall be known respectively as the High School Primary, the High School Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations, and the University Pass and Honor Matriculation Examinations.

(2) The Minister of Education may act in conjunction with the Senate of the University of Toronto in conducting these examinations by means of a Joint Board of the Education Department and University of Toronto, to be appointed as soon after the 1st day of October in each year as is practicable.

(3) The Joint Board shall elect a chairman from their number who shall retain his right to vote as a member of the Board. In case of any vacancy on the Board the appointing body may fill the same for the remainder of the term.

(4) The Board shall appoint Examiners to prepare the examination papers for the Departmental and University Matriculation examinations, but such examiners shall not exceed fifteen in number. The Board shall also appoint such Associate Examiners as may be necessary for the reading of the answer papers of the candidates at the said examinations.

(5) The Examiners shall be selected from persons qualified by experience as teachers in either a University or a High School to set papers suitable for candidates at such examinations.

(6) The Associate Examiners shall be selected from a list of graduates of Universities in the British Dominions actually engaged in teaching, such list to be furnished by the Minister of Education and to contain the names of at least double the number of Associate Examiners required.

(7) No Examiner or Associate Examiner shall be appointed who is objected to by three out of the four representatives either of the University or of the Department of Education.

DUTIES OF EXAMINERS.

31. The following shall be the duties of the Examiners:—

(1) To elect at the first meeting a chairman from their number who shall retain his right to vote as a member of the Board.

(2) To assign at the first meeting the subjects of examination to the different members, and to arrange for having the manuscript of the examination papers in the hands of the Minister of Education at such dates as he may fix.

(3) To revise and approve of all examination papers and to assign values to the questions. The Examiners are jointly and severally responsible for the character of the questions in each of the papers.

(4) To arrange in alphabetical order the names of the Examiners in each department at the head of each paper in that department, and to give, as far as possible, instructions to candidates in the same form at the head of each paper.

(5) To avoid, as far as possible, questions that consist of numerous parts with different values for each part.

(6) To use capital letters, A, B, etc., to denote the sections of the papers, and figures 1, 2, etc., consecutively throughout, to mark the individual questions. To space in printing and to mark with letters (*a*), (*b*), etc., the several sub-sections under each number.

(7) To place, as far as the nature of the paper allows, optional questions, if any, at the end of the paper.

(8) To take the general management of the work of the Associate Examiners and to settle such questions connected therewith as may be referred to them by the chairmen of the sections.

(9) To assist the Associate Examiners in each section in reading the answer papers and to report to the Minister of Education and Joint Board the results of the examinations.

10. To settle the results of the examinations in accordance with the standards and regulations of the Education Department and the Senate of the University respectively.

(11) To decide and report upon all appeals in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed for that purpose.

DUTIES OF ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS.

32.—(1) The Associate Examiners shall be classified into sections according to the subjects of examination. An Examiner shall be the chairman of each section, or, where an Examiner is unable to act, such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Joint Board.

(2) The chairman of a section shall have general oversight of the work done thereby, and shall spend so much of his time as may be necessary in revising the work of his colleagues, with a view to remove clerical errors and secure practical uniformity in valuing the answers.

(3) Before commencing the actual work of examination the associate examiners of each section shall spend sufficient time in discussing the answers and reading answer papers jointly, to enable the members to arrive at a consensus of opinion as to the valuation of answers, especially of partial or imperfect answers.

(4) When a section finds that the values assigned to the questions on the examination papers are unsatisfactory, or when it is evident that the Examiner has not followed the Course of Study prescribed by the Education Department or by the Curriculum of the Uni-

versity of Toronto, it shall report through its chairman to the chairman of the Examiners or the person acting on his behalf.

(5) No Associate Examiner shall have in hand more than twenty papers at one time, nor shall he have more than one envelope opened upon his table at one time, except in cases of suspected copying, in which case he shall return each sheet to its proper envelope. The papers shall be returned in the numerical order in which they were received. In cases of suspected copying, the Associate Examiner shall note on the face of the envelope "Copying, see No.——question——."

(6) One mark shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word and for each instance of bad English from the marks obtained in each subject. At the Primary and the Junior Leaving Examination in English Composition an essay will be expected of about sixty lines in length, and at the Senior Leaving Examination, of about ninety lines.

(7) At all the examinations in Arithmetic, either arithmetical or algebraic solutions shall be accepted.

(8) In reading the papers each Associate Examiner shall mark distinctly, in the left-hand margin, the value assigned by him to each answer or partial answer, shall sum up the total on each page at the foot of the margin, and shall place the result on the face of the envelope, indicating the deductions for mis-spelt words and incorrect English thereon, thus, *e. g.*, History 80—2 sp.— $\frac{1}{4}$ f.s. = 74, and initialing the envelope of each paper examined.

(9) The hours of work shall be from 9 o'clock a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 o'clock p.m. to 5 p.m. Examiners shall begin and stop work promptly, and shall abstain from all unnecessary conversation during working hours. The work of the examination shall be strictly confidential.

(10) Associate Examiners shall be paid the sum of \$6 per day, the payment being subject to the restriction that the whole amount paid for the examination shall not exceed the sum of \$1.50 per candidate.

(11) Associate Examiners who do not reside in Toronto will be allowed their actual railway expenses to and from their usual residences in Ontario.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

33.—(1) At all the examinations, each paper on the Latin, Greek, French and German authors shall contain, in addition to questions on passages from the prescribed texts, questions on passages from works not prescribed but similar in style and of equal difficulty; and the meaning shall be given of words not likely to have been met with by the candidates. The examinations in the "Sight-work" shall determine, not whether the candidate has read more than the prescribed texts, but whether he is familiar with the idioms and constructions met in the prescribed course.

(2) At the Primary and Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations in Poetical Literature, "Sight-work" shall also be given; but at the Leaving examinations the examination papers shall consist of three sections, two being on the prescribed texts, and the third on an "unseen" passage; of these, University candidates shall take the first and second, and Departmental candidates the third, with one of the others prescribed by the examiners.

(3) In the subjects of Mathematics, English, and History and Geography the papers for pass matriculants either shall be distinct from those for the Junior Leaving examination, or shall be supplemented by questions specially adapted to the latter class of candidates.

(4) At the Primary and Junior Leaving examinations the value of the questions on Grammar in the paper on Grammar and Rhetoric shall be two-thirds of the value of the whole, and at the Primary examination the value of the questions in Algebra in the paper on Algebra and Euclid shall also be two-thirds of the value of the whole. The questions in Mensuration are for the Junior Leaving examination only.

(5) At the Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation examinations in Botany and Zoology, the specimens for description and identification shall be sent from the Education Department where required, and at the Primary examination in Botany they shall be provided by the Presiding Examiner.

(6) The subjects, number, and values of the papers for the different examinations shall be as follows:—

1. Primary Examination.

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar and Rhetoric	One	200
English Composition (Essay)	"	100
English Poetical Literature	"	200
History and Geography	"	150
Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Com- mercial Transactions }	"	200
Algebra and Euclid	"	200
Physics	"	100
Botany	"	100
Latin }	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.	200
French	"	200
German	"	200

2. Junior Leaving Examination.

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar and Rhetoric	One	150
English Composition (Essay)	"	100
English Poetical Literature	"	200
History and Geography	"	150
Arithmetic and Mensuration	"	200
Algebra	"	150
Euclid	"	150
Chemistry	"	200
Physics	"	200
Latin }	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.	200
French	"	200
German	"	200
Greek	"	200

3. *Senior Leaving Examination.*

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody.....	One.....	200
English Composition (Essay).....	".....	100
English Poetical Literature.....	".....	200
History and Geography.....	".....	150
Algebra.....	".....	150
Euclid.....	".....	150
Trigonometry.....	".....	150
Chemistry.....	Four.....	125
Physics.....		125
Botany.....		75
Zoology.....		75
Latin.....	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.....	200
Greek.....	"....."	200
French.....	"....."	200
German.....	"....."	200

PRIMARY AND LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

34—(1) In addition to Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, the subjects of examination for the Primary Examination shall consist of English Grammar and Rhetoric, English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra and Euclid, with Latin, or French, or German, or Physics and Botany. The subjects of examination for the Junior Leaving Examination shall consist of English Grammar and Rhetoric, English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, and Chemistry, with Latin, or Greek, or French, or German, or Physics; and for the Senior Leaving examination, of English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody; English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry, with Greek and Latin, or French and German, or Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.

(2) Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each paper and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable, shall be entitled to the certificate for which he has been examined.

(3) Only those candidates are eligible to write at the Junior Leaving examination who have passed the Primary examination, or who having made the aggregate marks required, have been recommended by the Principal of the High School.

(4) Any candidate who has passed the Primary examination in Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course shall, on the recommendation of the Principal, be eligible to write at the Senior Leaving examination without passing the Junior Leaving examination or the rest of the Primary examination.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

35.—(1) All candidates for Junior Matriculation shall take the pass subjects in Latin, Mathematics, English, History and Geography, and in one of the following groups: (a) Greek; (b) French and German; (c) French and either Physics or Chemistry; (d) German and either Physics or Chemistry.

(2) The standard for pass shall be twenty-five per cent. on each paper and forty per cent. on the whole examination. The standard for honors shall be for Second Class, fifty per cent., and for First Class, sixty-seven per cent. of the aggregate of marks obtainable. The honor standing of each candidate shall be determined by the marks obtained on both his honor and his pass papers, and the names of honor matriculants shall be arranged alphabetically in each department.

Notice by Candidates.

36.—(1) Every person who purposes to present himself at the Primary or Junior or Senior Leaving Examination, or the Matriculation Examination shall send to the Inspector within whose inspectoral division he intends to write, not later than the 24th of May preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and what optional subject or subjects he has selected. Such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5.

(2) In the case of those candidates who apply for examination in one or two subjects only, for the purpose of completing a course for pass matriculation into any University or Learned Profession, a fee of \$2 shall be charged, \$1 of which shall be sent to the Department.

(3) Where a High School is situated in a city or town constituting a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall be responsible for the conduct of the examination held thereat, and shall receive applications from intending candidates, and report to the Department; but in all other cases the County Inspector shall be responsible and shall receive the necessary applications.

Duties of Inspector and Presiding Examiners.

37. The following shall be the duties of Inspectors and Presiding Examiners:

(1) When the Inspector is unable to preside at the examination, or where more examinations than one are held in his inspectorate, he shall appoint, one month before the examination, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, a presiding examiner who shall be a teacher in active service (competent to select the plants for the Primary Botany Examination); otherwise the Minister will make the appointment. When more rooms than one are required for the candidates, an Examiner (who shall be a teacher in actual service) approved by the Minister, shall be appointed by the Inspector for each room. The presiding Examiner shall indicate, in his report to the Department, the candidates who were placed in the

several rooms respectively, and shall also send a diagram of the rooms on the form provided, showing the position occupied by each candidate and Presiding Examiner during the examination.

(2) The Inspector shall not appoint, as presiding Examiner, any teacher employed in a school from which there is any candidate at such examination, or any person who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates; nor shall any person, except the Examiners, be present with the candidates, in any room at such examination; and, at least, one Examiner shall be present during the whole time of the examination in each room occupied by the candidates.

(3) Every Inspector shall send to the Education Department, not later than the 25th of May, a list of the candidates with \$3 of the fee of each, the other \$2 being sent on the same date to the Treasurer of the High or the Public School Board, as the case may be.

(4) Each Inspector, or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister, shall himself, in person, receive from the Department, or the Inspector, the examination papers, and shall thereupon be responsible for the safe keeping of the parcel containing the same, unopened, until the morning of the first day of the examination.

(5) No presiding Examiner shall admit any candidate, either as an additional candidate, or in the place of an absent one, whose notice has not been duly given to the Department; no candidate who, in his notice to the Department, elects to take any specific optional subject, will be allowed to substitute any other, and no candidate who has given notice to the Department of his intention to be examined at a specified place, will be allowed to appear for examination elsewhere.

(6) The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Education Department, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners, (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any Examiner):—

“ I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner, without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate.”

(7) Places shall be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room; all arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery distributed at least fifteen minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

(8) Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of each examination, the presiding Examiner shall, in the examination room and in the presence of the candidates and other Examiners (if any), break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them to the other examiners and the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

(9) Should any candidate be detected in talking or whispering, or in copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or in having in his possession, when in the room, any book, notes, or anything

from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; nor shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

(10) Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

(11) The Examiner shall keep upon his desk the certified list of the candidates, and as each paper in any subject is handed in, he shall check the same by entering the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate, on the form provided. After the papers are handed in the Examiner shall not allow any alterations to be made in them, and he shall be responsible for their safe keeping until transmitted to the Education Department, or placed in the hands of the presiding Examiner.

(12) The presiding Examiner, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day shall forward by express (pre-paid), or deliver to the Education Department the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are to be arranged in the alphabetical order of the surnames of the candidates. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also a certificate that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each candidate.

(13) At the Primary examination in Botany the presiding Examiner shall himself provide the specimens to be submitted to the candidates, in accordance with sealed instructions from the Education Department.

(14) Two plants will be submitted to candidates at both examinations, one for examination and one for classification. The former shall belong to one of the prescribed orders, but shall not be one of those fully described in the High School Botany; and in the classification of the other, candidates shall be allowed to use the text book.

(15) Specimens of the plant—one for each twenty candidates, and each enclosed in a separate envelope—shall be sent by the presiding Examiner to the Education Department with the answer papers in Botany.

(16) At the Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation examinations, "slides" will be sent from the Education Department with specimens for examination and classification, and the presiding Examiner is required to arrange that each candidate may have the use of a compound microscope for at least twenty minutes during the examination in Botany and in Zoology.

Duties of Candidates.

38. The following shall be the duties of candidates:

(1) Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination, and any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate shall be reported to the Department.

(2) Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination.

(3) No candidate shall leave the room within *one hour* after the distribution of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on such subject.

(4) Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations. Should he give or receive any aid or extraneous assistance of any kind, in answering the examination questions, or if he leaves his answers exposed so that any candidate may copy from him he will forfeit any certificate he may have obtained. Should the candidate have failed at the examination he shall be debarred for two years from writing at any departmental examination.

(5) Every candidate shall write the subject of examination very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle. If a candidate writes his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his answer papers by which his identity might be disclosed they will be cancelled.

(6) Candidates, in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, and shall mark the sheets in each subject in the order of the questions, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; and on the last sheet shall write distinctly the total number of sheets enclosed in the envelope, fold them once across, place them in the envelope provided by the Department, write on the outside of the envelope the subject of examination only, and on the slip provided, his name in full (surname preceding), and then securely fasten the slip to the envelope, as instructed by the presiding Examiner.

(7) Each candidate at the Botany examinations shall provide himself with a drawing pencil, a hand-lens, and a sharp knife.

(8) Each candidate at the examination in Zoology shall provide himself with a pocket-lens and dissecting instruments, viz., one pair of forceps, one pair of fine scissors, one scalpel, and a couple of strong needles.

Remuneration of Inspector and Presiding Examiners.

39—(1) The Treasurer of the High School Board, on the certificate of the Public School Inspector, shall pay all the expenses of the examination, including the sum of four dollars a day and actual travelling expenses, for the Inspector and Presiding Examiners.

(2) If an examination is held at a Public School, the Treasurer of the Public School Board, shall, upon the order of the Inspector, pay all the expenses of the examination.

SPECIALISTS' CERTIFICATES.

40.—(1) Candidates at the non-professional examination for a Commercial Specialist's Certificate will be examined in July of each year at the Education Department, Toronto; candidates for all other Specialists' Certificates, in May of each year at the University of Toronto.

(2) Every person desiring to present himself at the examination for a specialist's certificate shall notify the Education Department on or before the 1st of April in each year; such notice to be accompanied by a fee of \$5 for each examination, with a statement shewing the optional course selected.

(3) The examinations for Specialists' Certificates and the Senior Leaving Certificate may be taken in any order the candidate selects, but the Specialist's Certificate shall not be granted until he has passed the examination prescribed for the Senior Leaving Certificate. The subjects prescribed for Specialists' Certificates in the departments of English and History, Mathematics, Classics, French and German, and Science, shall be taken at one or two examinations; and those for a Specialist's Certificate in the Commercial Department, at one examination.

(4) The standard for a Specialist's Certificate shall be one-third of the marks obtainable in each paper, and sixty-seven per cent. of the total of the marks obtainable in the papers on the prescribed subjects.

(5) The course of study for the examination in each of the following departments shall be in accordance with the curriculum of Toronto University, as follows:

(a) *English and History*.—The honor English course of the first and second years, and the pass courses in English and History of the four years.

(b) *Mathematics*.—The pass and honor courses in Mathematics and Physics of the first and second years.

(c) *Classics*.—The pass and honor courses in Classics of the first and second years.

(d) *French and German*.—The pass courses in French and German of the four years, with the honor examination in conversation of the third year.

(e) *Science*.—Either the honor course in Natural Science of the second year with the Physics of the second and third years of the Chemistry and Mineralogy course; or the honor course in Chemistry and Mineralogy of the second year with the Physics of the third year of the same course and the Biology of the second year of the Natural Science course.

6. The course of study for a certificate as a Commercial Specialist shall be as follows:—Precis of correspondence, departmental papers, etc.; indexing of invoices, receipts, correspondence, and legal documents. Penmanship and the principles of Penmanship; Practical Book-keeping in all its branches—particularly the Book-keeping of Joint Stock Companies, Loan and Savings' Societies, Manufacturing Industries, and Municipalities, auditing of Books and Accounts. The Banking system of the country and its relation to commerce; annuities and exchange. The "corre-

sponding style" of Isaac Pitman's system of Phonography; writing from dictation. The course prescribed for the Art School examination in Freehand; Industrial; Primary and Advanced Geometry; Parallel, Angular and Oblique Perspective; Model, Blackboard, and Memory Drawing.

UNIVERSITY EQUIVALENTS.

41.—(1) The standing of the fourth year in Arts after a regular course in any chartered University in the British Dominions will be accepted in lieu of the Senior Leaving Examination.

(2) The examination of any University in the Province of Ontario will be accepted by the Education Department for a Specialist's Certificate on the following conditions:—

(a) Candidates shall take the regular University examinations: no special or supplemental examinations will be accepted.

(b) Each candidate shall submit to the Education Department, with his application, a copy of the time-table of each examination, and of the examination papers on which he wrote, both being certified by the Registrar of the University; a confidential statement from the Registrar of the University, of the marks obtained by the candidate on each paper, and of such other marks as may have been awarded him at each oral or practical examination.

(c) Should the standard set by the University be higher or lower than the Departmental standard, the Education Department shall value the papers as it may consider necessary.

APPEALS.

42. Candidates may claim to have their papers re-read upon the following conditions:—

(1) The appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister of Education on or before the 15th day of September; and the ground of the appeal must be specifically stated. No appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever. No appeal shall be allowed in the case of a candidate for a Specialist's Non-professional Certificate.

(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sus-

IV.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

43. Professional certificates shall be classed as Kindergarten Directors' and Assistants' certificates; Third Class, Second Class, First Class, Specialists', and High School Assistants' certificates; and certificates to Principals of High Schools and to Public School Inspectors.

KINDERGARTENS.

44—(1) No person shall be appointed to take charge of a Kindergarten in which assistant teachers or teachers-in-training are employed, who has not passed the examination prescribed for Director of Kindergartens; and no person shall be paid a salary or allowance for teaching under a Director who has not passed the examination prescribed for assistant teachers.

(2) No candidate shall be admitted to the course of training prescribed for assistants who is not seventeen years of age and who has not passed the High School Entrance Examination; and, after the first day of July, 1892, no person shall be admitted to the course prescribed for Directors unless such person has obtained an Assistant's certificate.

(3) Any person who attends a Kindergarten for one year and passes the examinations prescribed by the Education Department shall be entitled to an Assistant's certificate; and the holder of an Assistant's certificate shall, on attending a Provincial Kindergarten one year and on passing the prescribed examinations, be entitled to a Director's certificate.

(4) Any person holding a Second Class certificate, who has taught successfully for one year, shall, on attending a Provincial Kindergarten one year and passing the examinations required by the Education Department, obtain a Director's certificate.

(5) The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, accept the certificate of any other training school for Kindergarten work, as the equivalent of the Departmental Kindergarten examinations, or he may limit Kindergarten certificates to any city or town, as he may deem expedient.

Examinations.

45.—(1) The Minister of Education shall prescribe the time and place for Kindergarten examinations, and shall appoint such Examiners in the Theory and Practice of Kindergarten work as he may deem expedient. The examination for Directors shall embrace the General Principles of Froebel's System, 150 marks; Theory and Practice of the Gifts and Occupations, 100 marks; Mutter and Kose-Lieder, 100 marks; Miscellaneous Paper, 100 marks; Practical Teaching, 500 marks; and Book-work for those taking one year's course, 400 marks. The examination for Assistants shall embrace the Theory and Practice of the Gifts, two papers; Theory and Practice of the Occupations, one paper; Miscellaneous Paper; each paper 100 marks; Book-work, 400 marks.

(2) The Director of each Kindergarten sending up candidates to the examination for Assistants' certificates shall be required to certify to the Education Department that the Pease-work and Modelling have been satisfactorily completed.

(3) Candidates who obtain one-third of the marks in each subject of the written examination and half of the total marks obtainable, and half of the marks in Practical Teaching and Book-work, shall be entitled to a certificate.

CITY AND COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

46. The examination for Third Class Certificates shall be conducted by the County Board of Examiners, which shall have authority to elect its own chairman and secretary. No Principal of a County Model School shall be a member of the County Board of Examiners. The secretary shall be paid such remuneration as may be approved by the County Council.

Establishment.

47.—(1) The Board of Examiners for any county may, with the approval of the Education Department, set apart any Public School to be a County Model School for the professional training of Third-class teachers on the following conditions:—

(a) The Principal shall hold a First Class Provincial Certificate issued by the Education Department, and shall have had at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(b) There shall be not fewer than three assistants holding at least Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(c) The equipment of the school shall be equal to that required by the Regulations for the Fourth Form of a Public School.

(d) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, shall be provided either in the same building or equally convenient.

(e) The Principal shall be relieved of all Public School duties, except management, during the Model School term.

(2) The County Board of Examiners shall distribute the teachers-in-training among the different Model Schools, where more schools than one are established in a county; and, in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School, the Board shall give the preference of admission to such as have obtained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

(3) The Board of Trustees for any city may, with the approval of the Minister of Education, establish a Model School for the training of teachers who are residents of such city; and in all cases such teachers-in-training shall, during the first term, take the course of studies prescribed for Model Schools and be subject to a similar inspection and examination.

(4) Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher-in-training, and in addition thereto the County Council may impose a fee on each teacher-in-training not exceeding two dollars as an examination fee in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

48—(1) Only persons holding at least a High School Primary Certificate shall be admitted to a County Model School, and applications for admission, stating age last birth-day and choice of school, if any, shall be received by the Inspector not later than the 25th of August; but no person shall be admitted who will not be eighteen years of age on or before the close of the term.

(2) The teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually from the first day of September till the final examination in December, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the Model School staff.

Course of Study and Text Books.

49. The Course of Study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following:—A course in School Organization and Management, based on Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition), and Methods of Instruction in all the subjects prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools; such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government; a course in Temperance and Hygiene, based on the Manual of Hygiene for Normal and Model Schools, omitting chapters I., VII., VIII., IX., and XVI.; a knowledge of the School Law and Regulations, so far as they relate to the duties of Public School teachers and pupils; Music, as prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools; Drill and Calisthenics, as contained in Houghton's Physical Culture.

Examinations.

50.—(1) The teachers-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching during the last week of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, the results of which, on the percentage fixed by the County Board of Examiners, and the report of the Principal on the standing of each student as shewn by the register, shall determine their final standing.

(2) At the final examination each teacher-in-training shall teach two lessons, of twenty minutes each, one of which shall be assigned the day before, and the other forty minutes before, it is to be taught. These lessons shall be assigned by the Presiding Examiner, shall be appraised by different examiners, and shall not be taught in the same Form nor in the same subject.

(3) At the close of the examination the Chairman of the Board shall forward to the Education Department a full report of the examination on the form provided, and shall also forward the written answers of the candidates in all subjects, with the values awarded by the examiners to the several answers marked on the margin.

51. The final examination of each County Model School shall be conducted by the County Board of Examiners on the following subjects and in accordance with the following schedule of marks:—Methods of Instruction, 250 marks; Theory of Education, 150 marks; Temperance and Hygiene, School Law and Regulations, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, 50 marks each; Teaching ability 500 marks—250 by the Board and 250 by the Principal (report based on the practical work done in the Public School and the sessional answer papers on professional work). In the first four subjects, papers will be submitted by the Education Department. In Music, and Drill and Calisthenics the Board shall accept the results of an examination held by the Principal, or shall conduct a special examination, as it may deem expedient. The Board shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES.

52.—(1) When a Third Class Certificate has expired, the holder thereof may, on passing the High School Primary Examination or an examination of a higher grade, and on proof of good character and of efficiency as a teacher, obtain from the Board of Examiners of the County in which he has last taught, a renewal of the same for a period not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the Board.

(2) Where the holder of an expired Third Class Certificate, though failing in one or more subjects, obtains the aggregate marks required at the Primary Examination or Junior Leaving Examination, the Board of Examiners may, if satisfied with the efficiency and aptitude of such candidate as a teacher, renew such Third Class Certificate for a period not exceeding three years.

(3) Where a teacher, on account of illness or any other reason satisfactory to the Board of Examiners, was prevented from teaching on his certificate for the full time of its duration, the Board may extend, by endorsement, such certificate for a period not exceeding the time such teacher was unable to avail himself of his certificate.

(4) In case of an emergency, such as a scarcity of teachers, or for any other special cause, Third Class Certificates may be extended by the Minister of Education, on the joint request of any Board of Trustees and the Public School Inspector; but all such extensions shall be limited to the school on whose behalf the request is made, and shall be granted only where it is shown that trustees have used reasonable diligence to obtain a duly qualified teacher.

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Establishment.

53.—(1) The Minister of Education may set apart not more than two schools in each of the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing as training schools for candidates for Public School District Certificates.

(2) No school shall rank as a District Training School except upon the following conditions:—

(a) The Principal shall hold at least a First Class Provincial Certificate.

(b) There shall be in addition to the Principal two other teachers on the staff, one of whom shall hold a Second Class Provincial Certificate.

(c) There shall be an attendance of not less than ten candidates preparing for the examination at the close of the next ensuing summer term of

the school, and the course of study shall be limited to the subjects prescribed for the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

(d) The accommodations and equipment of the school shall be approved by the Minister of Education.

Boards of Examiners and Examinations.

54.—(1) The Boards of Examiners constituted under section 142 of the Public Schools Act, may issue certificates, valid only in such portions of their respective district or districts as they may deem expedient, for a period not exceeding three years.

(2) The Board of Examiners shall prepare the examination papers or determine their equivalents; fix the time and place for examinations, and read and value the answers; determine the fees to be paid by candidates; and generally exercise all the powers of County Boards of Examiners.

(3) Each Board of Examiners shall, as soon after the examination as possible, report to the Minister of Education the names and residences of the candidates examined, the number of certificates granted, and enclose therewith a full set of the examination papers.

(4) The Board of Examiners may require attendance at a County Model School or such other professional training as may be deemed expedient, or may, without re-examination, extend a certificate for the District for a period not exceeding three years.

(5) The members of District Boards of Examiners shall be entitled to the same remuneration as the members of County Boards, where the two Boards are identical. In all other cases the members of District Boards shall be allowed the sum of \$3 per diem for presiding at the examination, and a further sum of \$1 per candidate for reading the answer papers. Where county organization exists, all the expenses of the examinations, so far as they may not be covered by fees, shall be paid by the County Council.

TRAINING OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TEACHERS.

55. In counties where there is a scarcity of teachers qualified to teach in the English language, the Board of Examiners for the county, with the approval of the Education Department, may establish a Model School for the special training of French or German teachers. Such schools shall hold two sessions each year, and shall in addition to the ordinary professional course required for County Model Schools, give a full literary course in English in all the subjects prescribed for Third Class Teachers' Certificates or for District Certificates, as the Board may direct. The final examination for certificates to teach shall be conducted in the English language. There shall also be a final examination in the French or the German language, in reading, grammar, and composition. Boards of Examiners shall possess all the powers with respect to such schools as they now possess with respect to County Model Schools. The Regulations governing the inspection of County Model Schools by the County and Departmental Inspector shall apply to these schools.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.

56. The sessions of the Provincial Normal Schools shall begin and end on dates to be fixed by the Minister of Education.

57.—(1) Teachers who hold at least a High School Junior Leaving certificate, and who have passed the final examination of the County Model School and taught successfully for one year, shall be admitted to a Normal School, and on passing the examinations prescribed shall be awarded a Second Class Certificate. Teachers-in-training who fail on the written examination only, may be granted a temporary certificate by the Minister of Education until the next ensuing examination of the Normal School.

(2) Teachers-in-training who have passed the Junior Leaving Examination or the examination of a higher grade, who obtain a Third Class Certificate at a City Model School, and who continue under the instruction of the Principal for one full school term thereafter, shall be admitted to a Provincial Normal School.

(3) Before being permanently admitted, teachers-in-training shall be examined at the opening of the session orally and in writing by the Normal School masters, with such assistance as the Minister of Education may think necessary, upon the following works:—Hopkins' Outline Study of Man; the first seven lectures. Quick's Educational Reformers, (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition); the first sixteen chapters. Fitch's Lectures on Teaching; the first five lectures.

(4) Teachers-in-training shall each pay an entrance fee of \$5.00.

Duties of Principal and Masters.

58.—(1) The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline and organization of the Normal School students; he shall prescribe the duties of the Masters, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education; he shall cause such sessional examinations to be held as he may deem necessary, and shall keep a record of the same; he shall give such directions to the officers of the Normal School as will secure the efficiency of the service.

(2) The Masters shall be responsible to the Principal for the discipline and general progress of their classes; they shall report monthly to the Principal the standing of each teacher-in-training in the subjects of their departments, and daily, the absence of any student from their classes.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

(1) Teachers-in-training shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except by permission of the Principal or one of the Masters.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session, and shall submit to such discipline and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Principal.

(5) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the staffs of the Normal or the Model Schools.

Course of Study and Text Books.

59.—(1) The course of study and training shall be as follows:—History of Education; Science of Education; School Organization and Management; Methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for Public Schools; practice in managing classes and in teaching in the Model School; instruction in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(2) In addition to the books prescribed for Forms I.-IV., of Public Schools, the following are authorized for Normal Schools:—McLellan's Applied Psychology, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Manual of Hygiene, Houghton's Physical Culture, Quick's Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition.)

Examinations.

60.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall take the following examinations: (a) At least two written examinations conducted by the staff of each Normal School on the work of the session; (b) a final written examination conducted by the staffs of the Normal Schools and Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, in the History of Education, the Science of Education, School Organization and Management, and Methods of Teaching; (c) a final examination in Practical Teaching, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister; and (d) a final examination in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, conducted by the staff of each Normal School, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

(2) The following schedule of marks shall be the basis for determining the standing of each teacher-in-training: History of Education, 150; Science of Education, 200; School Organization and Management, 150; Methods in English, and Mathematics and Natural Science, 200 each; Teaching ability on the report of the staff of each Normal School (estimate based on the practical work done in the Model School and the sessional examination papers on professional work), 500; Practical examination in the Model School (estimate made by examiners appointed by the Minister) 200; Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, and Drill and Calisthenics, 50 each.

(3) Teachers-in-training who have passed the Sessional Examinations shall be entitled to certificates on obtaining (a) one-half of the marks at the final Practical Examination in the Model School; (b) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final Written Examination conducted by the staffs of the Normal Schools and Examiners appointed by the Minister; (c) one-half of the marks for teaching ability, on report of the staff of each Normal School; (d) one-half of the aggregate marks given under (a) (b) and (c); and (e) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final examination in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, and Drill and Calisthenics, with one-half of the aggregate marks in these subjects. Any candidate who obtains fifty per cent. in each subject and seventy per cent. of the aggregate shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

Instructions to Examiners.

61. At the final examination in Practical Teaching, the examiners shall be guided by the following instructions:

(1) The Presiding Examiner appointed by the Minister of Education shall, on consultation with the Principal of the Normal School, arrange a time-table for the examination; and shall, on consultation with the teachers of the Model School, assign the lessons to the students who are to teach before the examiners. Both lessons shall not be assigned in the same form or in the same subject, and no lesson shall be assigned more than once in any class.

(2) The subject of the first lesson shall be given by the presiding Examiner to the teacher-in-training the day before, and the subject of the second lesson forty minutes before, the lesson is to be taught.

(3) After a lesson has been assigned, no hint or assistance of any kind shall be given to a teacher-in-training by any examiner, or teacher on the staff of the Normal or the Model School.

(4) The full time of twenty minutes shall be given to each lesson taught by a teacher-in-training.

(5) The lessons taught by a teacher-in-training shall be appraised by different examiners.

(6) Not more than six lessons shall be taught before an examiner in the forenoon, and not more than four in the afternoon.

(7) The regular hours for assembling and dismissing the Model School divisions shall be strictly adhered to.

(8) Unless absolutely necessary, the regular teacher in charge of the form should not be present during the examination of the teachers-in-training in practical teaching.

(9) In practical teaching, the examiners shall assign the marks according to the aptitude and efficiency of each teacher-in-training, and in all doubtful cases they shall in writing also set forth in detail their opinion of the qualifications of the teachers-in-training.

(10) After a lesson has been taught, no information or opinion shall be given to the candidate as to his standing or marks. All reports in connection with the examination shall be considered by the examiners as strictly confidential, and no certificate shall be given to any of the teachers-in-training by any of the examiners or members of the Normal or Model School staffs.

(11) Immediately after the close of the examination each Presiding Examiner shall send to the Education Department a return of the practical examinations in the prescribed form.

(12) If, from any unforeseen cause, the Regulations of the Department are varied in any particular case, the Presiding Examiner shall report such variation fully to the Minister of Education at the close of the examination.

PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOLS.

62.—(1) The Principal and Head Mistress of each Model School shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School to which the Model School is attached, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline, and progress of the pupils attending the boys' and girls' Model Schools respectively.

(2) The terms of the Model Schools shall correspond to those in High Schools, and, except to fill up vacancies, pupils shall be admitted only at the beginning of a term. The hours of daily work shall be from 9.30 A.M. to 12 M., and from 1.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.

(3) The Regulations respecting pupils in Public Schools shall apply to the pupils of the Model School, subject to such modifications as may be approved by the Minister of Education on the report of the Principal of the Model School.

(4) All teachers on the Normal or the Model School staff who may be out of the city during any vacation shall return to duty not later than the day before the re-opening of the school.

THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

63. The session of the Provincial School of Pedagogy shall begin and end on dates to be fixed by the Minister of Education. Application for admission to the school shall be made to the Minister of Education on or before August 1st.

64.—(1) Only such persons shall be admitted to the Provincial School of Pedagogy as shall have completed at least the twenty-first year of their age on or before the close of the session, and as hold at least a High School Senior Leaving Certificate.

(2) Teachers-in-training on admission to the school, and other candidates at the final examination, shall each pay a fee of \$10.00.

(3) The following certificates shall be awarded at the final examination : High School Assistants' and Specialists' Certificates after a session at the School of Pedagogy ; and first class certificates to candidates who, holding a Second Class Certificate and having completed the twenty-first year of their age on or before the close of the session, have had two years' successful experience in a Public School and are accordingly exempt from attendance at the School of Pedagogy ; and to candidates who, having had three years' successful experience in a Public School, or who, holding a Second Class Certificate, have attended a session of the School of Pedagogy.

Duties of Staff.

65.—(1) The Principal shall be the chief instructor in the theoretical and critical course, and shall be responsible for the organization and management of the school. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training and determine the hours for instruction, observation, and practice teaching in the School of Pedagogy, and shall arrange with the Principals of the affiliated schools as to times of observation and practice therein. He shall prescribe the duties of the Lecturers on Methods and shall from time to time be present at their instructions and those of the Special Instructors, and at the practice-teaching of the teachers-in-training. He shall cause such sessional examinations to be held as he may deem necessary, and shall keep a record of the same. He shall, with the assistance of the Lecturers and Special Instructors, furnish the Minister of Education with the prescribed statement of the standing of each teacher-in-training at the close of the session.

(2) Each Lecturer shall develop systematically the best method of dealing with each branch of his department in the various stages of a pupil's progress. He shall, as far as possible, explain and justify his methods on scientific principles, exemplify in his own instructions the principles of good teaching, and occasionally give model lessons for classes in different stages of advancement. He shall, by suitable records, provide the means of forming a just estimate of the standing of each teacher-in-training.

(3) The Department master in affiliated schools shall have charge of teachers-in-training while they are observing or teaching in his form. He shall record his estimate of the ability shown by each teacher-in-training, assign lessons for practice, and from to time criticise the practice lessons.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

66.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except by permission of the Principal or one of the Lecturers or Masters.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session, and shall submit to such discipline and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Principal.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the staff of the School of Pedagogy or its affiliated Schools.

Courses of Study and Text Books.

67.—(1) The course of study and training shall be as follows:—Psychology, the history and criticism of Educational systems, the Science of Education, lectures on Kindergarten principles and practice, lectures with practical illustrations on the best methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for High Schools, lectures on School Organization and Management, Observation and Practice in the School of Pedagogy and in affiliated Schools; instruction in Reading, Temperance and Hygiene, Writing, Drawing, Stenography, Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(2) (a) In addition to the text-books prescribed for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the following are authorized for the School of Pedagogy: Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition), McLellan's Applied Psychology, Spencer's Education, Landon's School Management, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Manual of Hygiene, and Houghton's Physical Culture.

(b) The following are recommended for reference: Mahaffy's Old Greek Education; Compayré's History of Pedagogy; Gill's Systems of Education; Radstock's Habit in Education; Dewey's Psychology; Sully's Teachers' Hand-book of Psychology (Appleton); Ladd's Outlines of Physiological Psychology.

Examinations.

68. Teachers-in-training shall take the following examinations:—(a) At least two written examinations conducted by the staff of the School on the work of the session; (b) a final written examination conducted by the staff of the School and such other examiners as the Minister may appoint, in the following subjects, which are obligatory on all candidates:—Psychology, Science of Education, History of Education, School Organization and Management, Methods in Mathematics, and Methods in English. In addition to the foregoing subjects, candidates holding University qualifications shall take Methods in Latin, and Methods either in Greek or in French and German; and other candidates, Methods in Science, or Classics, or Modern Languages; candidates for a Commercial Specialist's Certificate shall take also Methods in the Commercial subjects; (c) and a final examination in Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics for male teachers, and Drill and Calisthenics for female teachers, conducted by the staff of the School, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

69.—(1) The following schedule of marks shall be the basis for determining the final standing of each teacher-in-training:—Psychology, 200; Science of Education, 200; History of Education, 150; School Organization and Management, 150; Methods in English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German, and the Commercial Department, 100 each; Teaching ability, on the joint report of the staff of the School of Pedagogy and those teachers in the affiliated schools who have appraised the teaching of the candidates and examined their sessional answer papers on professional work, 500; and 100 for each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics.

(2) Teachers-in-training who have passed the sessional examinations shall be entitled to certificates on obtaining (a) one-half of the marks for Teaching ability; (b) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final written examination conducted by the staff of the School and the Examiners appointed by the Minister; (c) one-half of the aggregate of marks given under (a) and (b); and (d) one-half of the marks in each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics. Any candidate who obtains fifty per cent. in each subject and seventy per cent. of the aggregate, shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

70—(1) At Collegiate Institutes to be selected by the Minister, candidates who are exempt from attendance at the School of Pedagogy, shall pass the final written examination of the School of Pedagogy, and an examination in Practical Teaching and in Reading and in Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister.

(2) In the case of such candidates the results of the practical and written examinations on the basis prescribed for teachers-in-training, with a confidential report from the inspector or inspectors under whom they have taught, shall determine their final standing.

Instructions to Examiners.

71. The examiners at the practical examination shall be guided by the following instructions:—

(1) Each candidate shall teach three lessons of thirty minutes each and the full time of thirty minutes shall be allowed by the examiner for each lesson.

(2) The subjects of the lessons assigned shall be such as are suitable for High School pupils, or for pupils of the Fifth Form of the Public Schools, due regard being had to the character of the candidate's non-professional certificate. No lesson shall be assigned more than once in any class.

(3) One of the three lessons shall be in the department of English, and one in the department of Mathematics. The subject of the third lesson shall be determined by the department covered by the candidate's non-professional certificate: in the case of candidates who hold University non-professional qualifications, it shall be in one of the following departments: (a) Latin and Greek and (b) Latin, French and German; and in the case of other candidates, it shall be in one of the following departments: (a) Latin and Greek, (b) French and German, and (c) Physics Botany and Chemistry, and in Zoology (in the case of Senior Leaving certificates obtained in July, 1890, and thereafter).

(4) For a candidate for a Specialist's certificate, a subject shall be assigned in his specialty of a more difficult character than would be assigned for a pass candidate; and if this department be not one of those in which he would be assigned a lesson in the ordinary course of the examination, the presiding examiner may substitute one in the Specialist's department for any one of the three regular lessons.

(5) The examiners appointed by the Minister of Education will present themselves at the schools to which they are respectively assigned on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination.

(6) The presiding examiner shall arrange a time-table for the examination, and shall, on consultation with the other examiners, select the lessons for the candidates.

(7) The time-table shall be posted in a suitable place on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination, and shall indicate the hours at which, the forms in which, and the examiners before whom, the candidate is to teach his three lessons

(8) The subject of one of the lessons shall be given the candidate by the presiding examiner the day before, and the subjects of the other lessons

one hour before, the time he is required to teach; and in the case of each of the three lessons, it shall be the duty of the candidate to apply to the examiner for the subject at the proper time.

(9) After a lesson has been assigned, no hint or assistance of any kind shall be given to a candidate by any examiner or Collegiate Institute master.

(10) The candidate shall teach before at least two examiners, one of whom shall be the presiding examiner.

(11) In practical teaching the examiners shall assign the marks according to the aptitude and efficiency of each teacher-in-training, and in all doubtful cases they shall in writing also set forth in detail their opinion of the qualifications of the teachers-in-training.

(12) Immediately after the close of the examination each presiding examiner shall send to the Education Department, a return of the practical examination in the prescribed form.

(13) After a lesson has been taught, no information or opinion shall be given to the candidate as to his standing or marks. All reports in connection with the examinations shall be regarded by the examiners as strictly confidential, and no certificate shall be given to any of the candidates by any of the examiners or members of the staff of the School of Pedagogy.

(14) If, from any unforeseen cause, the Regulations of the Education Department are varied in any particular, the presiding examiner shall report such variation fully to the Minister at the close of the examination.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' AND ASSISTANTS' AND PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

72—(1) The professional qualification of a Principal of a High School shall be at least two years' successful teaching in a High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2) Special teachers of Music, Drawing, and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics shall possess qualifications satisfactory to the Minister of Education.

(3) Teachers of ten years' experience, who are now in charge of the Commercial course in High Schools or Collegiate Institutes and who have taught all the subjects of the course herein prescribed for a certificate as Commercial Specialist and obtained therein First-class grading on inspection, before the first day of July, 1891, shall be entitled to certificates in the Commercial Department without examination. All other teachers now in charge of the Commercial Course in Collegiate Institutes shall be regarded as legally qualified specialists in the Commercial Department so long as they retain their present positions.

(4) If, after due advertisement, a High School Board is unable to obtain a legally qualified High School Assistant, a permit may be granted by the Minister of Education for the then current half year to a suitable applicant on a statement of the case by the High School Board, submitted to the Minister before such appointment.

(5) The qualifications for a Public School Inspector's Certificate shall be (a) five years' successful experience as a teacher, of which at least three years shall have been in a Public School; and (b) a Specialist's Certificate obtained on a University examination, or a Degree in Arts from the University of Toronto with first class graduation honors in one or more of the recognized departments in said University, or an equivalent standing in any other University of Ontario, with a certificate of having passed the final examination of the Provincial School of Pedagogy.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

73.—(1). The officers of a Teachers' Institute shall be a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. There shall be a management committee of five. The officers of the Institute and the management committee shall be elected annually.

(2). There shall be one meeting of the Institute each year, extending over two or more days, for the election of officers and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the management committee.

(3). The first day's session shall be from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; on the second day from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. A copy of the programme shall be sent to every teacher in the county or inspectoral division, at least one month before the time of the meeting. All questions and discussions foreign to the Teachers' work shall be avoided.

(4). A portion of the afternoon of the second day should be set apart for discussing such matters as affect the relations between the Teacher and the Trustees, of which special notice should be given by the Secretary to every Board of Trustees in the county or inspectoral division. The actual travelling expenses of one representative from each Board of Trustees may be allowed by the Board for attendance in all such cases.

(5). Every Public School teacher shall attend continuously all the sessions of the Institute of his county or inspectoral division, and, in the event of his inability to attend, shall report to his Inspector, giving reasons for his absence.

(6). The Inspector shall furnish the Secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his county or inspectoral division. From this list the roll shall be called at the opening of each session. He shall also report to the Department on the form prescribed.

(7). Any teacher who has been elected a delegate, by the association of his county or inspectoral division, to the Provincial Teachers' Association shall be at liberty to attend the meeting of such association for any time not exceeding one week each year, providing always he shall report to the trustees such attendance, certified by the secretary of said Provincial Association.

V.—INSPECTION.

COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

74. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector:—

(1) *To spend at least half a day each term in each school.* Where a school has several departments, the Inspector should devote half a day to each department. When, however, from the character of the work done, an Inspector thinks it would be in the interest of the school to extend his visit over the whole day, he should do so.

(2) *To satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time.* This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will therefore be necessary for the Inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching; and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the Inspector's own observation.

(3) *To examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher.* To do this the Inspector should require the teacher of the school to teach several lessons in his presence. In this way the teacher's methods can be observed and hints given for improvement should he evince any faults of method or of manner. Great attention should be paid to methods; the proper and logical presentation of a subject is so important that success is impossible without it. He should see that the prescribed time for instruction in Temperance and Hygiene is observed.

(4) *To teach a few model lessons himself.* The proper methods of teaching subjects that are found to be neglected or badly taught by the teacher should be exemplified by the Inspector. Here all the qualities which go to form the model teacher should be exercised. His methods of questioning and of receiving answers, of arousing the enthusiasm of the class, of securing attention, of reaching by apt illustration the judgment of the pupils, should serve the teacher both as a model and as a stimulus.

(5) *To ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher.* This no doubt will appear from the attention and diligence of the pupils, without special enquiry. The *manner* of the teacher will very soon indicate the nature of the discipline. It would be well, nevertheless, to ascertain whether corporal punishment is frequently resorted to, and if not, what are the punishments (if any) usually inflicted.

(6) *To examine the registers, maps, seats, and all the internal and external equipment of the school-house.* He should see (a) that the register and class book are properly and neatly kept, and ascertain whether or not entries are made therein daily; (b) that the maps are suitable and well preserved; (c) that blackboards are in proper repair, and that crayons and brushes are fully supplied; (d) that the furniture is generally adequate; (e) that proper attention is paid to the heating and ventilation of the rooms; (f) that the fences and out-houses are in proper repair; (g) that the School Library is suitably cared for.

(7) *To report to Trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention.* This duty the Inspector should never neglect. The trustees of a school expect to be informed and directed as to many matters com-

ing under the cognizance of the Inspector, who is, in a certain sense, their officer, and is appointed for the very purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duties. His report, therefore, on the school should be full. Every necessary change coming within the scope of the duties of the trustees should be mentioned in detail; and in no case should the school grant be withheld, until they have had an opportunity of removing any defect to which their attention has been called.

(8) *To give such advice to teachers as may be deemed necessary.* This part of the Inspector's duty should be performed with tact and delicacy, and perfect frankness. Whatever defects in the teacher's manner, or in his discipline of the pupils, or methods of instruction, are discovered during the inspection of the school, should be plainly pointed out. Wherever the Inspector has reason to believe that there is any defect in the organization of the school, or in its classification, or in attention on the part of the pupils, it should be referred to, and the proper remedy suggested. This, of course, should be done privately—not in the presence of the pupils.

(9) *To see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school.* No text-books should be placed in the hands of the pupils, except those authorized for their use. Under the disguise of being books for "home study," many unauthorized text-books are introduced into the school. This should be prevented by the Inspector in the exercise of his authority as an officer of the Education Department.

(10) *To withhold the school grant in certain cases.* Before the school grant is withheld: (a) An opportunity should be afforded the Board of Trustees to remedy the wrong complained of. (b) A full statement of the case should be sent to the Department, and the consent of the Minister of Education obtained. As the grant can be withheld for any violation of the School Act or Departmental Regulations, the power thus conferred should be exercised judiciously, and only when other remedies fail.

(11) *To divide the school grants.* Care should be taken to see that the semi-annual returns of the Boards of Trustees are properly added up, and if any doubt exists as to their accuracy they should be compared with the school register. When the division of the grant is made, as required by law, it will be sufficient for the Inspector to send a statement to the Township Treasurer of the amount due each school section, and at the same time to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of each Board of Trustees of the amount due its section. The Board of Trustees can then give an order either to the teacher or to some other person to whom it desires to have the money paid, and on this order the Township Treasurer is authorized to pay the money.

(12) *To decide complaints made within twenty days in regard to the election of Trustees and other matters.* In discharging this duty the Inspector should remember that he is exercising judicial functions and should accordingly proceed with due deliberation. He has a right to withhold his decision until such evidence is produced as he may deem necessary in regard to the question at issue.

(13) *To grant, on examination, temporary certificates.* These certificates should be granted only (a) when petitioned for by a Board of

Trustees, and only for the school over which such Board has jurisdiction ; and (b) until the date of the next ensuing Departmental Examination ; and (c) when it appears that a teacher holding a regular certificate is not available. The consent of the Minister of Education is also necessary in every case.

(14) *To suspend a teacher's certificate.* This should be done only when the Inspector is fully satisfied that the teacher is incompetent or immoral, or has wilfully violated the School Law or the regulations of the Education Department. In the final investigation by which such suspension is to be confirmed or set aside, the fullest opportunity should be afforded the teacher to vindicate himself. Judicial fairness should in this instance also characterize the conduct of the Inspector.

(15) *To visit the County Model School at least twice in each term.* It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers-in-training in the pursuit of their studies. For two such visits he should be paid by the county council at the same rate as he is paid for Public School Inspection.

(16) *To examine carefully in English every pupil according to the course of studies prescribed for Public Schools ;* but he shall be at liberty to use his own discretion as to what explanations he will give in any other language that appears to be better known by the pupil. The standard of efficiency recognized in Public Schools where the English language only is taught shall be the standard for French and German schools, reasonable allowance being made for pupils whose mother tongue is French or German. The Inspector shall report at once to the Education Department any school in which the regulations respecting the study and use of English are disregarded by the teacher or trustees.

CITY AND TOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

75. Inspectors in cities and towns shall perform similar duties as County Inspectors so far as practicable, and shall in addition perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees. In cities with more Inspectors than one, each Inspector may be required to report separately to the Education Department.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

76. Inspectors of Separate Schools shall perform the like duties as Inspectors of Public Schools, and shall, with regard to Separate Schools, have, so far as the same is practicable, like power and authority as Public School Inspectors have with regard to Public Schools.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

77. The Inspector of Model Schools shall visit each Model School at least once in two years, and shall devote a full day to the examination of the teachers-in-training and the inspection of the departments used for Model School purposes, and shall report annually to the Minister of Education on the standing of each Model School and all other matters affecting the efficiency of the schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

78. The Inspector of Normal Schools shall visit each Normal School at least once in each year and shall spend not less than four weeks in the inspection of the work of each Normal and Model School and shall report annually to the Minister of Education with regard to the efficiency of the schools and the standing of each teacher of the staff and all other matters affecting the interests of the schools.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

79.—(1) Each High School Inspector shall visit the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the section of the Province assigned to him, at least once in each year; and shall spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters, and such additional time in a school with four or over four masters as the interests of the school may require.

(2) At each visit he shall ascertain the character of the teaching in the different departments of study; and shall make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the accommodation and equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils. He shall also report any violation of the High Schools Act or the Regulations of the Education Department in reference to High Schools, after making such enquiry as he may think proper.

(3) He shall report to the Minister of Education, within one week after his inspection, the result of his observations and enquiry in a form prescribed for that purpose.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

80. The Inspector, while officially visiting a school, shall have supreme authority in the school, and may direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He may either examine the classes himself or direct the teachers to do so. He is at liberty to give such advice to pupils or to the teacher as he may deem necessary. All his counsels, however, should be given in a spirit of kindness, and his authority should be exercised, not with a view to over-awe or intimidate, but to reform abuses, correct mistakes, and inspire confidence and respect. He should be courteous and considerate, and when reproof is necessary it should be tempered with gentleness and sympathy.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

81.—(1). Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education.

(2). The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically without comment or explanation, and the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees, by resolution, may direct.

(3). Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

(4). No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercise objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire.

(5). If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

(6). When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

(7). The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Board of Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school. Emblems of a denominational character shall not be exhibited in a Public School during regular school hours.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

82. All sums of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in aid of schools in new and poor townships, will be distributed by the Minister of Education, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a school section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal

organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the Public Schools Act, 1891.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the half-yearly and yearly reports in the prescribed forms have been sent in to the Inspector, at the time specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render additional aid absolutely necessary.

(7) That in townships with municipal organization the grant made by the Minister of Education shall not exceed the special grant made by the township or county, except in such cases as are reported exceptional by the Inspector.

(8) That nothing in these regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund beyond the discretion of the Minister of Education.

TEXT BOOKS.

83.—(1) No book shall be authorized as a text-book in any Public School until the copyright thereof has been vested in the Education Department.

(2) Every text-book for Public or High Schools printed and published in Canada, shall be subject, at any stage of its manufacture, to the inspection and approval of the Department in regard to printing, binding and paper; in case of using any book not published in Canada, the English edition shall be preferred to any other.

(3) A sample copy of every edition of every authorized book shall be deposited in the Education Department by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate from the Minister of Education approving thereof.

(4) Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes, without the written consent of the Department.

(5) The Education Department may require the publisher of any text-book to make such alterations from time to time as may be deemed expedient; but no alterations in contents, typography, binding, paper, or any other material respect, shall, in any case, be made by the publisher, without the consent of the Education Department.

(6) Every publisher of an authorized text-book shall, before placing any edition of such authorized book upon the market, execute such agreements and give such security for the due fulfilment of these regulations as may be required by the Education Department.

(7) All authorized text-books may be published by any firm or publishers in Ontario on the payment to the original publishers of such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon between the publishers concerned and the Minister of Education respectively.

(8) The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, after making full enquiry into the cost of manufacture, reduce the retail price of any authorized text-book; he may also remove such book from the list of authorized text-books, if the publisher fails to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, or if it be considered to be in the public interest so to do.

(9) In case the Education Department shall at any time recommend any books as aids to the teacher for private reference or study, it is to be distinctly understood that such books are not to be used as text-books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text-book for the Public schools, to be used as such, shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

84.—(1) In order to be entitled to any portion of the Legislative Appropriation for Superannuated Teachers every Teacher of a High, Public or Separate School, and every Inspector, must have contributed \$4 annually to the Superannuation Fund during the whole time of his professional service, or have paid all arrears before 1st July, 1886.

(2) Should a subscriber neglect to pay his contribution before the 31st December in any year the payment to be made shall then be \$5.

(3) In the case of Inspectors, or Local Superintendents, who are now Inspectors, services as an Inspector shall be considered equivalent to services as a Teacher.

(4) In the case of Teachers or Inspectors under sixty years of age proof of disability must be furnished annually to the Department. The retiring allowance shall be withdrawn whenever the disability ceases, and the recipient shall annually present himself to the Inspector, in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

(5) Teachers or Inspectors, sixty years of age, are entitled to superannuation, provided the regulations aforementioned regarding payment and arrears have been complied with, without proof of disability. In all cases evidence of good moral character is required.

(6) Payments on account of superannuation commence with the year following that in which applications were approved by the Education Department.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

School Meetings.

85.—(1) The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it.

(2) Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order as soon as the hour appointed arrives, and nominate a chairman.

86. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order :—

(1) *Addressing Chairman*.—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking*.—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read*.—Any elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice*.—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest*.—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment*.—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded*.—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion*.—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received*.—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion*.—All questions shall be put in the order in which they move. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion*.—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

87.—(1) At the end of every annual or special meeting the chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

(2) Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the school meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

88. The seal of the school corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

Care of School Property.

89.—(1) The Board of Trustees should appoint one of its own number or some responsible person to look after petty repairs, such as repairing fences, outhouses, walks, windows, seats, blackboards, and stoves.

(2) No public school house or school plot (unless otherwise provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other than Public school purposes, without the express permission of the Board of Trustees, acting as a corporation.

(3) Provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school-house regularly, for whitewashing walls and ceilings at least annually during the summer holidays, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school, from the first of November until the first of May in each year.

Arbor Day.

90. The first Friday in May shall be set apart by the Board of Trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Fire Drill.

91. In every school-house consisting of more than one story the pupils shall be regularly trained in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire.

92. All former regulations whatsoever of the Education Department are hereby repealed on and after the 31st December, 1891.

APPENDICES.

1.—FORMS.

1. FORMS OF PRAYER.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

Let us Pray.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven ; give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

AT THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL.

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning ; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare ; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigor, both of body and mind ; and preserve us we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord ; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all dangers and perils of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven ; give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

The following forms are inserted as a guide to Trustees, but not being part of the School Act, they do not possess the force of a statute:—

(Section 40, Clause 11.)

2. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

As required by the Public Schools Act, the undersigned Trustees of School Section No.—, in the Township of——, hereby give notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at——on Wednesday, the——day of December, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth sections inclusive of said Public Schools Act.

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

Dated this——day of——, 18—.

Note.—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday, the Trustees should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Sections 18 and 28, Clause 1.)

3. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING, WHEN NOTICE FAILED.

The Annual School Meeting for School Section No.—, in the Township of——, not having been held for want of proper notice thereof, the undersigned [*Inspector, or two ratepayers, as the case may be*] as authorized by the eighteenth section of the Public Schools Act, hereby gives [*or give*] notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at——on the——day of——, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth sections inclusive of said Public Schools Act.

A. B. Pub. Sch. Inspector,
or
C. D. } Ratepayers of the
E. F. } section.

Dated this——day of——, 18—.

(Section 40, Clause 11.)

4. FORM OF PETITION TO TRUSTEES TO CALL A SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

To the Trustees of Public School Section No.—, in the Township of——.

The Petition of the undersigned ten ratepayers of the school section aforesaid, respectfully sheweth:

That they think it desirable that the trustees, on receipt of this petition, should call a meeting of ratepayers of the section, for the consideration and disposal of the following business:

—[*Here name the business in full*]

Dated this — day of — 18—.

Note—This Petition should be signed by at least ten ratepayers of the section concerned, and sent direct to the senior Trustee, or to the Secretary of the school corporation.—(*See Section 40, Clause 11.*)

Sections 18, 40, Clause 11, and 155, Clause 8.)

5. FORM OF NOTICE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

The undersigned Trustees of School Section No.—, in the Township —, [*or the Public School Inspector, as the case may be*], as authorized by the Public Schools Act, hereby give [*or gives*] notice that Special School Meeting of the Supporters of the Public School in said School Section will be held at —, on —, the — day of —, 18—, at the hour of — in the — for the transaction of the following special business, viz.—[*Here state it in full*].

A. B. }
C. D. } *Trustees.*
E. F. }

(*or G. H., Public School Inspector.*)

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

Note.—No business but that mentioned in this notice can be lawfully transacted at the special meeting thus called.

(*Section 29.*)

6. FORM OF NOTICE TO THE RATEPAYERS BY TOWNSHIP CLERK CALLING A FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

Township Clerk's Office,
—, 18—.

The Municipal Council of this Township has formed a School Section to be known as No. —. The boundaries of this new School Section are as follows, viz. [*Insert them in full detail.*]

The ratepayers of the aforesaid newly formed School Section are hereby notified that a meeting of the legally qualified School Voters of Section —, will be held at — on — the — day of December, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Trustees of the Section, and for the transaction of other necessary business, as authorized by Sections nineteen to twenty-four inclusive of the Public Schools Act.

A. B.
Township Clerk.

Dated this — day of —, 18—,

Note.—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday the Township Clerk should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Section 43).

7. FORM, BY ANY TWO PETITIONERS, OF NOTICE OF A FIRST SCHOOL MEETING IN AN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned heads of families of a School Section, set apart by the Stipendiary Magistrate [*or Public School Inspector*], and known as School Section——in the Township of ——, as authorized by law, hereby give notice to the ratepayers of the Section, that a Public School meeting will be held at——, on the——day of——, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other necessary business as authorized by the nineteenth and twenty-fourth Sections inclusive of the Public Schools Act.

A B. }
C. D. } *Heads of Families of the School Section.*

Dated at———this——day of———, 18—.

———

(Section 24.)

8. FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON ELECTED AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

———, 18 .

SIR,—At a meeting of the ratepayers of School Section No.——, in the Township of——, held on the——day of——, 18—, you were duly elected as a Trustee for the aforesaid School Section.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this intimation.

A. B.

Secretary of the School Meeting.

To C. D.,

—————

Note.—Should no reply be received by the Secretary of the School meeting within twenty days, the party concerned will be held to have accepted the office of School Trustee. See Section 24.

———

(Section 31.)

9. TRANSMISSION OF COPY OF SCHOOL MEETING MINUTES TO THE COUNTY INSPECTOR.

———, 18 —,

SIR,—I send herewith the following correct copy of the minutes of proceedings and poll book of the annual [*or special*] meeting of the rate-

payers of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, held on the — day of —, 18 —. [*Insert the Minutes in full, and also send a transcript of the Poll Book, where an election has been held.*]

To C. D.,
Public School Inspector.

A. B.,
Chairman of the School Meeting.

(Section 40, Clause 10.)

10. FORM OF NOTICE TO INSPECTOR AND TOWNSHIP CLERK.

—, 18 —.

SIR,—The following are the names and post office addresses of the Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, now in office :—

	Post Office Address.
A. B.	_____.
C. D.	_____.
E. F.	_____.

The name [*or names*] of the Teacher [*or Teachers*] employed by the Board of Trustees is [*or are*] as follows :—

G. H.	_____.
I. K., etc	_____.

To N. O.,
Public School Inspector.

L. M.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

To P. Q.,
Township Clerk.

Note.—This notice should be given before the 15th January in each year.

(Section 26.)

11. FORM OF CONCURRENCE IN RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE.

A. B., our colleague, as Trustee of School Section No. —, Township of —, having intimated to us his desire to resign his office as such Trustee, we the undersigned remaining Trustees of the School Section named do hereby consent to his resignation, as authorized by the twenty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act, such resignation to take effect on the election of his successor at a meeting of the ratepayers of the Public School in the section called by us, and to take place on the — day of —, 18 —.

A. B.,
C. D.,
Remaining Trustees.

Dated this — day of —, 18 —.

Note.—This document is to be given to the retiring Trustee for presentation to the Chairman of the School Meeting called as above.

(Section 37, Clause 1.)

12. FORM OF REQUEST TO AN INSPECTOR BY ANY TWO RATEPAYERS,
TO APPOINT A SCHOOL SECTION AUDITOR.

_____, 18 —.

SIR,—The Trustees [*or the School Meeting, as the case may be,*] having neglected to appoint a School Auditor [*or the Auditor appointed having refused to act*] the undersigned Ratepayers of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby request that you would appoint a School Auditor for the Section, as authorized by the thirty-seventh section of the Public Schools Act.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. B.,

C. D.,

To E. F.,

*Public School Inspector.**Ratepayers of the Section.*

(Section 39, Clause 1.)

13. SCHOOL AUDITOR'S FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON INTERESTED IN THE
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS OF A SECTION.

_____, 18 —.

SIR,—As authorized by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act, the undersigned Auditor of the Accounts of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby requires your attendance at the audit of these accounts, to be held at —, on — the — day of — at the hour of — o'clock in the —. You are also hereby required by said School Act (under penalty for refusal or neglect) to bring with you any books, papers or writings connected with such accounts, and to lay them before the Auditor or Auditors of the Section. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.B., *Auditor of School Sec.*

To C. D. } Trustee.

E. F. } Secretary-Treasurer.

G.H. } other person, [*as the case may be.*]

(Section 39, Clause 3.)

14. FORM OF WARRANT TO ENFORCE COLLECTION OF MONEYS AWARDED
TO BE PAID BY SCHOOL AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditor, [*or Auditors*] of the School Accounts of Public School No. —, in the Township of —, by virtue of the powers vested in me [*or us*] by the thirty-ninth section of the Public

Schools Act, hereby authorizes and requires you, [*insert name of Collector*] after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below the sum [*or sums*] of money, set opposite his [*their or its*] name [*or names*] being the sum or sums awarded by the undersigned Auditor [*or Auditors*] aforesaid, to be paid by such person [*persons, or corporations*], and to pay within — days from the receipt thereof the amount so collected, after retaining your lawful fees, to ————whose discharge shall be your acquittance therefor. And in default of payment on demand by the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below, you are hereby authorized and required, within three days after such default of payment, to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person [*persons, or corporation*] making said default.

Given under my hand as Auditor [*or our hands as Auditors*], this
 ——— day of ———, 18—.

To E. F., Collector of moneys awarded by Auditor [*or Auditors*] to be paid.

A. B., } Auditor [*or Auditors*] of the
 [C.D.] } School Section aforesaid.

[*Insert here the names and amounts, as above intimated.*]

Note.—The 39th section of the said Act cited above, clause 3, declares that the person named in the foregoing warrant “shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of said Court.”

(Sections 40, Clauses 3 and 8; 109, 110, 116 and 130.)

15. FORM OF REQUISITION ON THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SCHOOL MONEYS.

In terms of the fortieth [*or, in the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, the one hundred and tenth*] section of the Public Schools Act, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section No.——of the township [*or the Public School Board, or Board of Education, of the city, town or incorporated village*] hereby applies to the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town or incorporated village, as the case may be*] for the sums of money set forth in the accompanying estimate for the support and maintenance of the Public School [*or schools*] in the aforesaid section [*city, town or incorporated village*] for the year ending on the 31st December, 18——.

[Here follows the estimate]

The school corporation as aforesaid hereby respectfully requests that the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town, etc.,*] shall, as required by the one hundred and seventeenth [*or, by the one hundred and tenth*]

section of the Public Schools Act, provide by assessment the foregoing amount of _____ dollars for the current expenses of the school [or schools] under charge of the Board, as per estimate herewith.

A. B., Chairman, } Corporate
C. D., Secretary. } Seal.

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the — of —

Note.—This requisition, in the case of Rural School Trustees, must be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned not later than the end of July, and in time for the August meeting. See clause 8 of the 40th section of the Act.

In case moneys are required for the erection of school houses, purchase of site, etc., the words "provide by assessment" in the foregoing requisition should be altered to "provide by debenture for the purchase of a school site" (or the "erection of a school building," as the case may be.) See Sections 115-121.

(Section 40, Clause 7 and Section 42.)

16. FORM OF NOTICE OF EXEMPTION TO TOWNSHIP CLERK.

SIR,—As authorized by the fortieth section of the Public Schools Act, the undersigned trustees of School Section No. —, in the township of —, at a meeting held on the — day of —, exempted as "indigent" the following persons resident in the School Section, from the payment of all school rates, [or above — mills on the dollar, as the case may be,] in support of the school.

[Here insert list of indigent or other exempted persons.]

[In the case of unorganized townships, the trustees concerned can substitute the following in the place of the words in the above, beginning with "as 'indigent,' etc.":—

Mr. I. K., whose place of residence is more than three miles from the school house of the section.

A. B., } Trustees
C. D., } of the
E. F. } Section.

To G. H., Township Clerk, ——— Post Office.

Note.—This intimation must be given by the School Trustees to the Township Clerk "on or before the first of August" in any year, as required by clause 8 of the 40th section of the Act.

The Trustees of unorganized townships, in giving notice under the 42nd Section, as above, should see that the conditions of exemption under that Section are complied with.

(Section 40, Clause 9.)

17. FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE OF RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

—————18—————

————— days [or months] after date, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section —, of the Township of —, in the County of

——, promises to pay to —— the sum of —— dollars, advanced to it by the said —— for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and hereby agrees to allow at the rate of —— per cent. per annum for such advance.

\$ —— School Trustees, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B.,} \\ \text{C. D.,} \\ \text{E. F.,} \end{array} \right\} [\text{L. S.}]$

Note.—Not more than eight per cent. per annum can be lawfully paid by Trustees for loans of this nature. The form of note may be varied so that the amount of interest or discount can be included in the face value of the note. The seal of the section should in all cases be affixed to the note in the place indicated above.

(Sections 67 and 69.)

18. FORM OF NOTICE BY ARBITRATORS TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN A SCHOOL SITE.

The undersigned Arbitrators appointed to appraise the damages and determine the claims of all parties concerned in regard to the Public School Site selected for Section No.—, in the township of ——, known as part of lot No.— in the said township, hereby give notice to all such parties that they will meet to hear and determine the claims on such part lot at —— on —— the —— day of ——, 18—. You are hereby notified to attend such meeting or submit your claim in writing to the Arbitrators on the day named.

Dated at ——, this —— day of ——, 18—.

To G. H., owner.

I. J., lessee.

K. L., tenant.

M. N., (other party concerned).

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B.,} \\ \text{C. D.,} \\ \text{E. F.,} \end{array} \right\} [\text{Seal}] \begin{array}{l} \text{Arbitrators for proposed} \\ \text{School Site.} \\ \text{No.——, Tp. of ——.} \end{array}$

(Section 81, Clause 2.)

19. FORM OF NOTICE BY TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF ITS INTENTION TO ALTER THE BOUNDARIES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION, ETC.

Township Clerk's Office, —— 18—.

The Municipal Council of the township of ——, hereby gives public notice to the ratepayers and other parties concerned of School Section [or School Sections] No.—, [or Nos.] in this township, that it is the intention of the Council to alter the boundaries [divide, alter or unite such section or sections, as the case may be.] of that section at a meeting of the Council to be held on the —— day of ——, 18—.

A. B., Township Clerk.

Note.—This intimation may be posted in the School Section or School Sections concerned, or published in a local newspaper; or it may be sent to the School Trustees of the Sections to be affected by the proposed change. The eighty-first Section, Clause 2, of the Public Schools Act authorizes the Council to give the notice "in such manner as the Council may deem expedient."

(Sections 82, Clause 1, and 88.)

20. FORM OF APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO SCHOOL SECTION BOUNDARIES, UNION OR OTHERWISE.

The undersigned trustees [*or five ratepayers or Public School Inspector*], of [*Union*] School Section No.—, in the Township of —, as authorized by the eighty-second [*or eighty-eighth*] section of the Public Schools Act, hereby appeal to the Municipal Council of the County of —, against the action [*or refusal to act—as in the case of ordinary school sections—on application being duly made to it, on the part*] of the Council of the Township of — in regard to the boundaries of our School Section.

Dated at — this — day of —, 18—.

A. B., } *Trustees of*
C. D., } [*Union*] *Sch. Sec.*
E. F. } *No.—.*

[*or signed by five ratepayers of the Section, or by the Public School Inspector, in case of Union Sections.*]

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council,
County of, —

(Sections 82, Clause 5, and 88.)

21. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS IN REGARD TO AN APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL.

The undersigned Public School Inspector, one of the Arbitrators appointed by the Municipal Council of the County of —, to consider and decide upon an appeal to the Council in regard to the boundaries of School Section No.—, in the Township of —, hereby gives notice to the trustees of the Section [*or other Section, and to the Clerk of the Township concerned*] that the Arbitrators have agreed to the following award in the case :—

[*Insert it in full.*]

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.
Arbitrator.

To the Trustees of School Section No.—
and

To the Clerk of the Township of —.

Note.—This form may be altered so as to meet the case of Union School Section Appeals, provided for in Section 88.

(Section 87, Clause 1.)

22. FORM OF PETITION TO TOWNSHIP COUNCIL IN REGARD TO UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

The petition to the Council of the Township of _____ of [five] rate-payers of said Township respectfully sheweth: That they are desirous that a Union School Section should be formed out of parts of the Townships of _____ [or they are desirous that the boundaries of Union School Section No.—, in the Townships of _____, should be altered [or dissolved] as the case may be.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the request which they have herein made may be granted, so far as the Council of your Township is concerned, in terms of the eighty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F., etc. } *Petitioners.*

To the Clerk of the Council,
Township of _____.

Note.—An original copy of the foregoing petition must be sent to the Clerk of each of the Townships concerned, not later than August or September of any year, so that the respective by-laws required can be passed not later than the 25th December, as required by law. Section 87, clause 10.

(Section 87, Clause 3.)

23. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

_____, 18—.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that a meeting of the Arbitrators appointed to form [alter or dissolve] a Union School Section [or the Union School Section No.—, in the Township of _____,] as requested by the rate-payers concerned, will be held at _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, at the hour of — o'clock in the forenoon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.,

Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Clerk of the Township of _____

Note.—A similar notice is to be sent to the Clerks of each of the Townships concerned. See Section 87, clause 3.

(Section 95, Clause 1.)

24. FORM OF NOTICE OF EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS BY THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The undersigned Assessors of the Township of———, as authorized and required by the ninety-fifth Section of the Public Schools Act, hereby give notice to the Clerks of the above said Townships that they have met and determined the proportion of the annual requisition for school purposes of the Public School Trustees of Union Section No.—, of the said Townships, which shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective Municipalities out of which the Union School Section is formed. This proportion of assessment, so fixed and determined by us, shall remain in force for three years from the date of this notice.

Dated at———, this —— day of——, 18—.

A. B., } Assessors as
C. D., etc. } aforesaid.

To the Clerk of the Council, Township of———

Note.—An original copy of this notice, signed by the agreeing Assessors should be sent forthwith to the Clerk of each of the Township Councils concerned.

(Section 103, Clause 1.)

25. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF SCHOOL ELECTION BY BALLOT.

—————, 18—.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees for the City, [*Town or Incorporated Village*] of———hereby notifies the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.*] of———that the said Board has decided to discontinue the use of the ballot at the election of the Public School Trustees for this City, [*Town, etc.*]

A. B.,
Secretary of the Public School Board.

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.*] of———.

Note.—This notice should be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned on or before the first day of October. See Section 103, clause 1 of the Public Schools Act.

(Section 103, Clause 1.)

26. FORM OF NOTICE REQUESTING THAT SCHOOL ELECTION SHALL BE HELD ON SAME DAY AS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

—————, 18—.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees [*or Board of Education*] for the City, [*Town, Incorporated Village or Township*] of———, hereby notifies the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.*] that the said Board

has passed a resolution requesting that the next election of Trustees to such Board shall take place on the same day as that on which the election of Municipal Councillors takes place.

A. B.,
Secretary of the Board.

To the Clerk of the Council, Township [*City, etc.*] of———

Note.—This notice must be sent to the Municipal Clerk on or before the first of October in any year. See Section 103, clause 1.

(*Section 102, Clause 8.*)

27. NOTICE TO THE CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION AS SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES, ETC.

—————, 18—.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that at the election of Public School Trustees for this City [*Town, etc.*] the number of votes polled for the respective Candidates for election was as follows :

	Votes.
A. B.	_____
C. D.	_____
E. F., etc.	_____

G. H.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

To A. B., Candidate, etc.———.

Note.—The Secretary-Treasurer is required to add up the votes polled for each Candidate and to notify him accordingly, as above.

(*Section 132.*)

28. FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR ENGAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this———day of———, 18—, between the Public School Trustees of Section No.———, in the Township of———[or the Public School Board of the City, Town or Village of]——— and ——— of ———, the holder of a——— class certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario, as follows :—

1. The Board of Public School Trustees hereby employs for its said school such Teacher, at the yearly salary of———dollars, for the term of one year, beginning on the———day of———one thousand

eight hundred and——, and ending on the——day of——, one thousand eight hundred and——, and further agree that it and its successors in office will pay such salary to the said Teacher at least quarterly, and will exercise all powers and perform all duties under the Public Schools Act and Regulations of the Education Department, which may be requisite for making such payment.

2. The Teacher agrees with the said Board of Public School Trustees, to teach and conduct the said school during the said term, according to the said Law and Regulations in that behalf.

3. The foregoing is subject to the following conditions: (1) That the Teacher shall continue to be the holder of a legal certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario. (2) That holidays and vacations prescribed by the Law and Regulations are excepted from the said term. (3) That the days on which the teacher has attended the meetings of Teachers' Associations or Institutes, as certified by the Inspector or Chairman thereof, shall be allowed him as if he had actually taught in the said school; and (4) That in case of sickness, as certified by a registered medical practitioner, he shall be entitled to receive his salary without deduction, for such period as may be authorized under the Statute in that behalf.

4. The Trustees or School Board and the Teacher may, at their option, respectively terminate this engagement by giving notice in writing to the other of them at least——calendar months previously, and so as to terminate on the last day of a calendar month.

5. This agreement shall also be construed to continue in force from year to year, unless and until it is terminated by the notice hereinbefore prescribed.

As witness the Corporate Seal of the said Trustees or School Board and the hand and seal of the Teacher, on the day and year first above-mentioned.

.....

 } Trustees. [*Corporate Seal.*]

 Teacher. [*Seal.*]

In presence of
 [In Duplicate.]
 by the Teacher.

One copy to be retained by the Trustees and the other

———
 (Section 133.)

29. FORM OF TRUSTEES' REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO SUSPEND THE CERTIFICATE OF A TEACHER.

———, 18—.

SIR,—The Trustees of School Section, No.—, in the Township of——, hereby inform the Public School Inspector that——, a teacher holding a certificate of qualification valid in this County, has wilfully neglected [*or refused*] to carry out an agreement entered into with us as

Trustees. We, therefore, request you to suspend the certificate of such teacher in terms of the one hundred and thirty-third section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B., } *Trustees of*
C. D., } *School Section.*
E. F., } *No.—.*

To the Public School Inspector.

(Section 144, Clause 1.)

30. FORM OF NOTICE TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHER OF THE SUSPENSION OF
TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

—————, 18—.

SIR,—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the one hundred and forty-fourth section of the Public Schools Act, I hereby notify you that I have suspended your certificate of qualification [*or the certificate of qualification of* —————] as a Public School Teacher in School Section, No.—, in the Township of——, and within my jurisdiction. My reasons for doing so are as follows, viz :—[*Insert them*].

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Public School Teacher, and to the
Trustees of School Section, No.—.

(Section 144, Clause 2.)

31. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF THE
SUSPENSION OF A TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

—————, 18—.

SIR,—The undersigned, Inspector of Public Schools in the——of——, hereby notifies the Honorable Minister of Education, that by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf he has suspended the certificate of qualification held by ————, a Public School Teacher within his jurisdiction, for the following reasons, viz :—[*Insert them*]. The certificate suspended was issued by the late Chief Superintendent of Education [*Council of Public Instruction, Education Department, or the Minister of Education, as the case may be*] and is dated the —— of ——, 18—. It is of the —— class, grade ——.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Education.

(Section 144, Clause 3.)

32. FORM OF NOTICE TO A TEACHER OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO CONSIDER HIS CASE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
 _____, 18—.

The Public School Inspector hereby notifies _____, a school teacher, whose certificate of qualification was suspended by him on the _____ day of _____, 18—, that a meeting of the County Board of Examiners will be held at _____, on _____, the _____ day of _____, 18—, to consider the suspension of such certificate.

To C. D.,
Public School Teacher.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

(Section 155, Clause 9.)

33. FORM OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO A TEACHER BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

This is to certify that I, _____, as Public School Inspector of the County of _____, having received an application from the Trustees of School Section No. —, desiring that the services of M— [name in full], may become legally available for such school, and having obtained the approval of the Minister of Education, do hereby grant under the authority of the Public Schools Act, a certificate of qualification to the said _____ to teach such school until the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Examiners in the month of _____, 18—.

As witness my hand at —this _____ in the presence of
 _____.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

THE TRUANCY ACT, 1891.

(Section 8.)

34. FORM OF NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NEGLECT TO EDUCATE CHILD OR CHILDREN.

SIR,—At the request of the Board of Public School Trustees for _____ [or the School Inspector, or Mr. _____, a ratepayer], I hereby inform you that _____, your child [or children, or _____

_____, *under your care or guardianship*] has [*or have*] not attended any school, or has [*or have*] not otherwise been under efficient elementary instruction, as required by the second and following sections of the Truancy Act.

Before bringing this neglect on your part before the magistrate having jurisdiction in such cases, you are hereby notified that it is your duty to have the child [*or children*] named to attend some school, or send such explanation of the alleged neglect as you may deem necessary and proper

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B.,
Truant Officer.

To C. D.
Parent [or Guardian] of

Note.—This notice may be given by personal delivery, by leaving the same at the residence of the party concerned, by delivery to the agent of a company or corporation concerned, or by a letter by post, prepaid. See Section 14 of the Truancy Act.

(Section 12.)

35. FORM OF NOTICE OF TRUANT CHILDREN.

_____, 18 —.

SIR,—As required by section twelve of the Act respecting Truancy, the Board of School Trustees of _____, hereby notifies you that the following pupils enrolled on the register of its school, have not attended its school as required by the aforesaid Act, viz.:—

	Age.	Residence.
A. B.	_____	_____
C. D., etc.	_____	_____

The Trustees also desire to inform you. [*Here give such other information as the Truant Officer may require*].

To G. H.,
Truant Officer.

E. F.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

TEXT-BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. The text-books named in schedules "A," "B," and "C" shall be the authorized text-books for the Public Schools, for Forms I, II, and III, of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and for the Training Schools respectively, of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text-books in French or German mentioned in schedule "A" are authorized only for Schools where the French or German language prevails, and where the Trustees with the approval of the Inspector require French or German to be taught in addition to English.

3. The books named in "schedule B" shall be the authorized text-books in the corresponding subject in the course of study prescribed for the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

4. All text-books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the courses in Form IV. of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be used in addition to those mentioned herein.

5. All text-books in schedule "D" used in any school on the 1st July, 1891, and recommended by resolution of the trustees, passed before the first of July, 1892, to be still further continued in use, shall be deemed as authorized in such school.

6. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures, or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department, shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by the Regulations of the Education Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—FORMS I-IV. (SCHEDULE A.)

The Public School Readers—

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
First Reader, Part II.....	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 25
Third Reader.....	0 35
Fourth Reader.....	0 45
Public School Arithmetic.....	0 25
Public School Geography.....	0 75
Public School Grammar.....	0 25
Public School History of England and Canada.....	0 35
Public School Drawing Course—each number (new series).....	0 05
Public School Hygiene, and Temperance.....	0 25
Public School Agriculture.....	0 40
Public School Writing Course—each number (from July, 1892 to July 1893, six cents; after July 1893, five cents).....	0 07

French-English Readers.

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
First Reader, Part II.....	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 25
Third Reader.....	0 35
Les Grandes Inventions Modernes.....	0 50
Robert's French Grammar.....	0 25

German-English Readers.

Ahn's First German Book.....	\$0 25
“ Second “ “.....	0 45
“ Third “ “.....	0 45
“ Fourth “ “.....	0 50
“ First German Reader.....	0 50
Klotz's German Grammar.....	0 60

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE B.)

English.

High School Reader.....	\$0 60
High School English Grammar.....	0 75
High School English Composition.....	0 50
High School Geography.....	1 00
High School History of England and Canada.....	0 65
Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome.....	0 75
Green's Short History of the English People.....	1 50

Mathematics.

High School Arithmetic.....	\$0 60
High School Algebra.....	0 75
McLellan's Elements of Algebra.....	0 75
High School Euclid, McKay, (Books I., II., III., 50 cents)...	0 75

Classics.

Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.....	\$0 50
Harkness Revised Standard Latin Grammar.....	1 00
Leighton's First Steps in Latin.....	1 00
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose.....	1 50
Goodwin's Greek Grammar.....	1 25
Harkness' First Greek Book.....	0 90

Moderns.

High School French Grammar.....	\$0 75
High School French Reader.....	0 50
High School German Grammar.....	0 75
High School German Reader.....	0 50
Lessons in French, complete (Fasquelles-Sykes).....	0 75

Science.

High School Physics.....	\$1 00
High School Botany.....	1 00
High School Chemistry.....	0 75

Book-keeping and Drawing.

High School Book-keeping	\$0 65
High School Drawing Course—five parts—each.....	0 15

DICTIONARIES RECOMMENDED.

1. *English*—Stormonth's English Dictionaries (smaller and larger).
Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (cheap unabridged edition).
The Concise Imperial Dictionary.
2. *Latin*—Anthon's smaller Latin Dictionary.
Harper's (Lewis and Scott's) Latin Dictionary.
3. *Greek*—Liddell and Scott's larger and smaller Greek Dictionaries.
4. *French*—Cassell's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
Spiers and Surenné's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
5. *German*—Blackley and Friedlander's German and English, and English and German Dictionaries.
Flügel's German Dictionary.
6. *Antiquities and Mythology*—Anthon's and Smith's.

TRAINING SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE C.)

Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition) ..	\$0 75
Hopkins' Outline Study of Man	1 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching.....	1 00
Quick's Educational Reformers (introduction by Harris)	1 25
McLellan's Applied Psychology.....	1 00
Spencer's Education	0 50
Landon's School Management.....	1 50
Manual of Hygiene.....	0 50
Houghton's Physical Culture.....	0 50

(SCHEDULE D.)

High School English Word Book.....	\$0 50
Ayres and Armstrong's Orthoepist.....	0 35
Mason's Advanced English Grammar.....	0 75
Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist.....	0 35
Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
Edith Thompson's History of England.....	0 65
Jeffers' History of Canada (Primer).....	0 30
Campbell's Modern School Geography.....	0 75
Pillans' First Steps in Classical Geography.....	0 40
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.....	0 60
Todhunter's Euclid (Books I., II. and III., 40 cents).....	0 75
Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar.....	1 00
White's First Lessons in Greek	1 00
Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.....	1 00

(SCHEDULE D.)—*Continued.*

De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires.....	\$0 75
Bué's First French Book.....	0 25
De Fivas' Introductory French Reader.....	0 60
Aue's German Grammar.....	1 00
Huxley's Introductory —Science Primer Series	0 30
Balfour Stewart's Physics	0 30
The Standard Book-keeping and Précis Writing.....	0 65
McGuirl's Perspective and Geometrical Drawing.....	0 40
Public School Music Reader.....	0 40
High School Music Reader.....	0 75
Canadian Drawing Course.....	0 06

The following formerly on the authorized list are now covered by paragraph four, and are consequently omitted from the present schedule, viz :—

Earle's Philology, McElroy's English Prose, Todhunter's Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry, Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry, Aids to writing Latin Prose, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, High School Zoology.

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